

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXIV.—NO. 256, C.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

TEUTONS WIN KEY TO TURKEY

MAYOR PICKS SCHOOL AIDS; DISARMS FOES

Gives Appointments to the Council and Asks Delay in Approval.

COME AS A SURPRISE.

COUNCIL NEWS SUMMARIZED

Mayor Thompson named seven school trustees and outmaneuvered opponents by asking that action on the appointments be deferred.

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Chicago Saloons Offer Licenses at Fire Sale Rate

Advertisements Show Rush of Liquor Dealers to Unload Bars.

'WETS' SEE A CHANCE

Market quotations in saloon licenses, which have been dropping steadily since the Sunday closing law went into effect, are about to hit rock bottom.

Every day for the last week or so the Tribune has printed in its want ad columns from eight to a dozen bargain offers in saloon license assignments.

There appears to be a rush of liquor dealers to unload on an apparently plentiful market.

First "License Free." But this morning is the first time that a saloonkeeper has offered to give his license away. There was a time when assignments brought as much as \$2,000 or \$3,000 each.

Now they are being offered in almost half dozen lots. One ad today offers five license assignments at the reduced rate of \$500 for the lot. Another offers a license "for rent" for one year "at your own terms."

A number of saloons are scheduled for rent, and in most cases the proprietors are willing to throw in the license gratis. Some of the saloonkeepers in the outlying districts depended on their Sunday's business for their week's profit, and it is believed that it is these who are anxious to get out of the business at a sacrifice since Mayor Thompson issued his order.

Ready for Attack on Law. A "straw" on which the personal liberty league lawyers are considering an attack on the constitutionality of the Sunday closing law was discovered in the Illinois "blue laws" by Dr. A. D. Weiner, chairman of the political action committee of the United Societies. The "blue law" set up in chapter 33, section 261, of the revised statutes, imposes a fine of not exceeding \$25 on whoever "disturbs the peace and good order of society by labor" on the Sabbath day. The law then notes several exceptions, among which is this one:

Orthodox Jews an Exception. This exception applies specifically to the orthodox Jews, said Dr. Weiner, and plainly indicates that they may observe our Saturday as their Sabbath day and not be bound by the blue law as to our Sabbath.

"If, then, they may consider our Sabbath as a weekday to them, why can't the Jews operate saloons on our Sabbath unmolested?"

IF CO-EDS MUST CHEW GUM CHEW IT IN BOUDOIRS.

Northwestern History Professor Tells Freshmen It's No Exercise to Be Taken on the Campus.

Maybe it will be a matter of some satisfaction to the male student body of Northwestern university, who have worried along under a rule forbidding smoking on the campus, to know just what Prof. James A. James of the history department told the freshmen girls yesterday morning in chapel.

In effect, he told them that if the men couldn't smoke on the campus the girls ought to do their part by refraining from chewing gum on the same confines.

ACTRESS' TALE ENMESSES MEN ON TAVERN RIDE

Domestic "Plot" Hatched on Starlight Trip Involves Merchant.

PANIC IS ABOUT DUE.

A blithe, raven-haired little moving picture actress faced a battery of frowning lawyers in Attorney Charles E. Sellick's office in the Marquette building yesterday, and, between giggles and tears, got six perfectly unsuspecting citizens into a most impressive peck of trouble.

The lady in the case was Miss Betty E. Benson, sometime dancing instructor to tango patrons of the Broadway cafe, 6346 Broadway, but now under contract to help make film masterpieces in Los Angeles.

The "Cast" in Her Show. The figures in her narrative, who probably will want to do a lot of explaining today, were:

Dr. Arthur E. Price. George Kraville and "one Hubbard," officials of the Maryland Casualty company.

Mr. Monroe Ross of Baltimore, Md., general superintendent of claims for the Maryland Casualty company.

Another Ross—of Chicago. Miss Benson was summoned to give a deposition in behalf of Dr. Price, who is suing Mr. Ross for \$15,000 on a charge of alienating Mrs. Price's affections.

For seven hours she talked, flashing indignance and amused glances at her audience of ten men and an elderly stenographer, and unfolding a tale of plots, implied blackmail, and such.

Gay Motorists at Tavern. Most of her testimony related to a rollicking automobile journey from the Broadway cafe to Morton Grove early in April and a gay party which followed at the Lincoln tavern in the suburb, some twelve miles from town.

It was an elaborate—reluctant, for the most part—of an affidavit already filed in court charging, in brief, that Bosch on this occasion had told Miss Benson that Dr. Price had found him in a compromising position with Mrs. Price and that, consequently, it would be a gracious act if she [Miss Benson] would help him "get the doctor in wrong."

She Finally Surrenders. Before Miss Benson had finished she had listened to a thousand questions regarding her past life and her relations with other men; she had been asked for names, and had given some and had refused to give others, and had been threatened with contempt of court for her refusal, and finally had surrendered.

"It was late on a Thursday afternoon and I was coming out of the Broadway cafe," Miss Benson began. "As I appeared at the door an auto drove up, and Mr. Kraville and Dr. Price, whom I knew, got out and told me that they and the three other men in the machine—Mr. Bosch, whom I hadn't met before, and two out of town men—were going down to the Lincoln tavern, at Morton Grove, and wouldn't I come along? I joined them."

Enter Mr. Ross. "After we had had dinner in the tavern I was talking to Mr. Kraville and Dr. Price out in the lobby, when a Mr. Ross, a Chicagoan, to whom I had been introduced at the tavern that evening, called me aside."

LATEST NEWS OF EUROPEAN WAR

LONDON, Oct. 26, 3 a. m.—Bulgarian newspapers are adopting a threatening attitude toward Greece, according to a dispatch from Zurich. The dispatch says the newspapers are much irritated over Greece's acquiescence in the landing of allied troops at Saloniki and that the government organ, Kambana, declares that if Greece cannot expel the allies Bulgaria must perform the task herself.

LONDON, Oct. 26, 4 a. m.—Reuter's Malta correspondent reports that more Italian classes are being summoned to the colors to enable Italy to co-operate with the allies in the near east as soon as possible.

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 25.—A mass for the repose of the souls of those who have fallen in the European war will be celebrated in St. John Lateran church on Sunday, Nov. 7, in the presence of the sacred college and the diplomatic bodies.

KING GEORGE IN WAR ZONE: VISITS ARMY AND HOSPITALS.

British Ruler's Trip Not Known in London; Gets First Hand Information.

LONDON, Oct. 26, 5 a. m.—King George's visit to France was not known here until midnight. The Daily Mail's correspondent in northern France says that when the king's appeal was published the king was making a minute and thorough tour of the great British bases in France. He was escorted after the channel by destroyers and aircraft.

The king was met upon landing by Sir John French. His first investigation of the military departments and thereafter visited the English, Canadian, Australian, and Indian hospitals.

"The visit was very informal and businesslike," says the correspondent. "But it gave a great stimulus. When the king speaks to people he speaks of what he has seen himself and what the Prince of Wales, now a busy and hard working soldier and cyclist, sees day in and day out."

"As lieutenant of the guards and a dispatch rider, the prince knows perhaps a good deal more of the meaning of the war than a highly advertised crown prince, who drives his soldiers to impetuous attacks and who himself lives in luxury."

PETER TO DIE FOR SERBIA IF COUNTRY IS CONQUERED.

King Issues Proclamation Saying He Is Too Feeble to Guide Army, but Promises Life to Subjects.

ROME, Oct. 26, 3 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph telegrams from a German source state that the king of Serbia has issued the following proclamation:

"Age has taken my arms from me. I, who selected your king, have no longer the power to guide my armies to the war and the defense of the fatherland."

"I am but a feeble old man, who can do nothing but bless Serbia's soldiers, citizens, women, and children, but I swear to you that if a new invasion shall bring upon us the name of being conquered, I shall not survive the ruin, but I, too, shall die with the country."

'SPY' REVEALS MANY DETAILS OF SHIP PLOT

Two More Arrested for Plan to Cripple Atlantic Liners.

NATION MAY PROTEST

New York, Oct. 25.—Details of a plot to hamper the shipment of munitions of war to the allies by placing clock worked bombs on the rudders or propellers of ships, so timed that the ships would be disabled on their way across the Atlantic, were disclosed today in the confession of one of five men charged in a complaint filed with a United States commissioner with conspiracy to violate a federal statute.

Following upon the confession of Robert Fay, a lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, who admitted that he came to this country last April through an agreement with the German secret service to blow up or delay steamers laden with war supplies for the allies, William J. Flynn, chief of the secret service, tonight filed before United States Commissioner Houghton a complaint in which not only Fay but four other men are charged with promoting the conspiracy. The hearing on the federal charge was set for Nov. 4.

Approved by Secret Service. Fay confessed that while on the battlefield he talked with his superior officers about a device to blow up ships, that later his idea of coming to America and carrying his scheme through was well received by the German secret service, that he came well enough supplied with money to act on his own responsibility.

He said that he talked with Capt. von Papen, military attaché, and Capt. K. Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German embassy, about the plan, but that they had refused to have anything to do with it.

Confession Is Sweeping. The confession of Fay, who said that he had been decorated with the Iron Cross for fighting in the Champagne district in France, covers his arrival in the United States on April 25 last, his making of clock worked bombs since then, and his activities in experimenting with explosives along the Hudson river.

Quantities of acid in the room occupied by Fay and Walter L. Scholz in Weehawken, N. J., and boxes each containing 120 pounds of chlorate of potash, used in making so-called sugar bombs, in a beach-house on the Hudson, had been found after the arrest of these men on Sunday. Scholz, a brother-in-law of Fay, is a mechanic.

Two Other Men Arrested. Two other men were arrested today and another, making the fifth, was named in the complaint, but he had not been apprehended. The new arrests were:

Paul Decker, Jersey City, N. J., who said he was a graduate of Cologne university and came to the United States in 1912.

Dr. Herbert Kleinsch, 33 years old, manager of a clock company, charged in the complaint with having aided in procuring explosive materials used by Fay, committed to the Tomb for examination on Nov. 4.

Max Breitling, about whose identity no details were disclosed, also was named in the complaint as one of the conspirators. It was stated that Breitling had not been apprehended.

Holds Other Information. Other information which he said it would be against public policy to reveal at this time Chief Flynn declared would be disclosed later. In his complaint to Commissioner Houghton Chief Flynn stated that Paul Siebs, formerly of the German army, had become a government witness. It was set forth that Siebs had received money from Fay and Breitling for chlorate of potash on Aug. 15. The chlorate of potash was said to be part of the material found by detectives in the beach-house.

The men are charged with conspiring to violate a section of the United States criminal code which says: "Whoever, upon the high seas or in any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, by surprise or by open force, maliciously attacks or sets upon any vessel belonging to another with an intent unlawfully to plunder the same or to despoil any owner thereof of any moneys, goods, or merchandise laden on board thereof shall be fined."

Retreat of Serbians Opens Way to 50 Munition Steamers

LONDON, Oct. 26, 3 a. m.—The Bucharest, Roumania, correspondent of the Times sends the following: "Serbian troops have withdrawn from the neighborhood of the Danube and the Austrians have crossed the river, traversing the island of Odakale. The Austrian forces will now obtain free passage through Bulgaria from Orsova, where fifty steamers and lighters laden with munitions have assembled."

The crossing of the Danube at Orsova and the capture of Tekia on the Serbian side of the Danube made the position of the Serbians extremely perilous, as the steady advance of the Bulgarians from the south across the Timok threatened them in flank.

Further to the west the Teuton advance has been making steady headway and the Serbs in this extreme northeast section were in the neck of a bottle with both flanks exposed to superior forces and the opening to the southwest along which lies their line of retreat rapidly growing narrower.

The announcement that fifty ships laden with munitions and supplies are ready for passage down the Danube to the Bulgarian frontier indicates that the narrow strip of Serbia lying in the angle of the Danube between Hungary and Roumania was the real immediate objective of the Teuton drive into the Balkans.

This gives Germany and Austria a direct water and rail route to Constantinople provided they are able to do so more than hold their present lines after the allies' reinforcements arrive. From Orsova to railroad on the Danube at Nikopol is approximately 160 miles. From Nikopol and also from Sistova, twenty-five miles further east, there are direct rail routes either through Sofia or Stara Zagora—Philippopolis—Adrianople with Constantinople.

It appears that the relief of the Turkish ammunition shortage on Gallipoli peninsula is now only a matter of a week or more. With the passage of the Danube won the only development that can defeat the plans of the central powers in reaching Turkey by this route would be the immediate entry of Roumania into the conflict to block the river channel.

Hamlet's Ghost Sure Has a Time Trying to Walk

The dress rehearsal of the Chicago company, which will present Hamlet, under the direction of Light & Wilks, a local tragedy concern, was held up for half an hour last night, while soldiers in shiny greaves that looked like a mermaid's scales, ran through the streets near the Whitney opera house looking in alleys for the electrical engineer, who had taken the stage for the ghost scene.

"This is terrific service," Alexander Light, who plays Hamlet, told him, when found. "Unpardonable neglect. Rotten! Polonius, you watch where he turns those lights off, so we won't be mystified again if he's absent."

"Now," said Mr. Light, "no play, no story, has any action at the start. We must give it action. Now, Polonius, Laertes!"

Oh! How Grand! Motion was observable on the stage, and Mr. Light, clasping his hand to the hilt of his sword—price \$5—began: "Tubbs, or nottubbs? That is the question. Weather 'tis noble-er to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune—"

Part of a soldier's equipment to the rear fell loudly to the floor. Mr. Light glanced at him and he shuffled off with a tinkling sound, not unlike a cack on a cobble street.

But Mr. Light has his ailer moves, and Miss De Shay as the queen pleased him very well.

"That's the way to spit English!" he exclaimed delightedly. "It is a real happiness to hear the words properly articulated—a rare happiness, though, my children, a rare one! Polonius says Omitt for Hamlet, Laertes mek it Hamlet; Horatio says Hasamitt. We hear how for hour and look for duke. But in two years more-sh-h-h-h!"

200 Pound Ophelia Impends. Ophelia, too, pleased Mr. Light. Miss Margaret Foster, who had the part, is on precarious ground, however, as Mrs. Light, last heard of in Minneapolis, has announced that she is coming on to Chicago and have the part of Ophelia or a part of somebody's ear. Mrs. Light weighs 200 pounds, approximately.

HELP IN 5 DAYS, SERBS TOLD AS ALLIES DASH ON

Drive Bulgars Back to Strumnitz; Germans Gain in North.

LONDON, Oct. 26, 2 a. m.—The allies have asked the Serbian headquarters to resist the Teutons and Bulgarians for only five days more, by which time effective aid from the allies will be forthcoming, says the Daily Telegraph's Nish correspondent, under date of Sunday. The correspondent adds that, judging by the fine spirit the Serbian troops are displaying, they can hold out double that time.

INVADERS' LOSS HIGH.

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BULLETIN. SOFIA, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Oct. 25.—Six pro-Russian colonels were shot here today. The king has decreed an exceptional law which sanctions the shooting of officers openly sympathizing with the Russians. They may also be killed for surrendering to the enemy or aiding them by carrying on communications with them. Foreigners here are suspected of being agents of the enemy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Advances by the Germans on the north, check of the Bulgars in the vicinity of Velea, and defeat of King Ferdinand's troops by the French farther south were the outstanding features in the Serbian war theater today.

The Austro-Germans advanced in King Peter's domain along about an eighty mile front, about thirty miles south of the Danube and Save, and straddled the Belgrade-Constantinople railroad and Morava river. They also crossed the frontier at Orsova and occupied Tekia after a violent battle.

Bulgarians Quit Velea. A report from Rome says an Athens dispatch chronicles the news that the Bulgarians have been forced out of Velea by the Serbs.

South of Strumnitz the French encountered three divisions (36,000 men) of the Bulgarian army, and in a terrific fight routed the invaders.

The Bulgarians were driven back on Strumnitz and it is reported that the advancing French are developing a turning movement against the enemy's advance across the Nish-Salzburg railroad further to the north.

German War Report. The German official statement on Serbian operations follows: At Vukobrat (Serbian frontier) the bridgehead position already won has been widened. West of the Kolubara the Tarnawa crossing northwest of Ub has been captured. The army of Gen. von Kovera has reached the general line running through Lazarevac, north of Arangeljovac and Rebrovac, west of Ristari.

The army of Gen. von Gallwitz to the south of Jasenovica, stormed the commanding heights east of Banatska, and after a stubborn fight on the Morava plain has taken Livadia Zabori, and east thereof reached the line of the Presava height, south of Petrovac and west of Molinae.

Take Heights About Knevo. In the Pak valley, the heights west and southwest of Knevo have been occupied. The troops which are advancing near Orsova have penetrated further in a southerly direction, and with their left wing have reached Sip, on the Danube. The Bulgarian army of Gen. Boyadjev has taken the ridge of the mountains between Padesa, Petrovaradovo and Mikrovac, twenty kilometers (twelve miles) north of Pind.

The Austrian official statement covering Serbian operations follows: Gen. von Kovera forced the enemy back across the Palanka. The heights north of Petrovac were captured by the Germans, who are advancing on both sides of the Morava. West of Knevo

STEPS FROM DARING DEED TO DEATH BY MOTOR TRUCK.

Louis R. Schwengel Prevents Runaway Horse from Striking Auto, Then Killed by Auto.

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Fay gave out a statement to the newspapers. "My only object when I came to this

Entire Armenian Population of Karsand Put to Death, According to a London Dispatch.

LONDON, Oct. 26, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Odessa says: "The Turks have massacred the entire Armenian population of Karsand on Trebizond on a rocky promontory. The town has a population of 24,000. The number of Armenians in the town is not known."

TURKS MASSACRE WHOLE TOWN ON THE BLACK SEA.

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Supreme in Morning Field

Advertising Printed by Chicago Morning Papers Monday, October 25th, 1915.

The Tribune86.80 columns
The other morning papers combined.....62.26 columns
The Tribune's excess.....24.54 columns

The Daily Tribune has more paid circulation than the other Chicago morning papers combined.

The Sunday Tribune has more paid circulation than any other newspaper west of New York City.

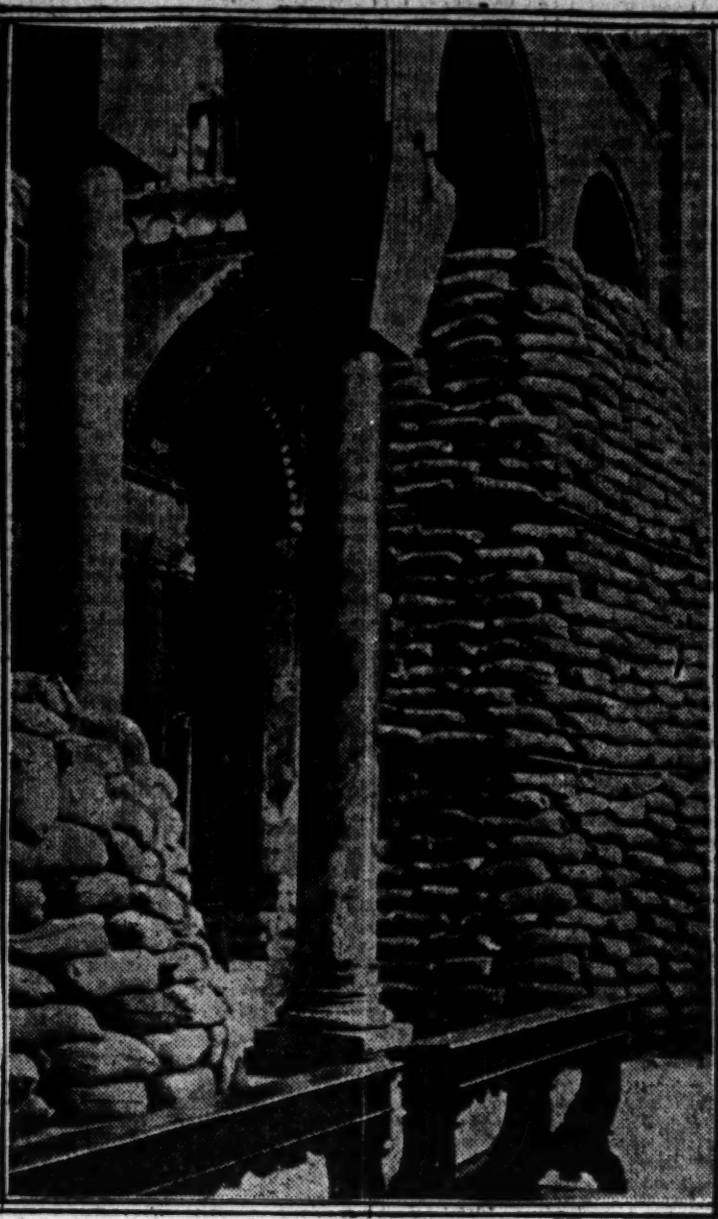
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The Chicago Tribune
The World's Greatest Newspaper
(Trade Mark Registered)
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

Venetian Masterpieces Bombarded by Austrian Aeroplanes and How They Are Protected.



St. Mark's wonderful facade of marble, mosaics and gold.



Bombproofs inside St. Marks.



Waiting in the facade of the Palace of the Doges.

Attacks on Venice by Austrian aircraft have been anticipated, and St. Mark's cathedral, the palace of the Doges, and other historical buildings have been bombproofed. This safeguarding has been done both inside and outside of these matchless Venetian edifices.

The roof of the cathedral and the adjoining palace of the Doges, in the piazzetta, are covered in by stoutly

constructed outer casing, pyramidal shaped, so that bombs can only strike glancing blows. These overhead sheds are fireproofed and thick enough to withstand the force of the impact of the projectile dropped by aircraft.

Brick work and sandbag screens are built up between the arches of the facade, so as to protect the marvelous sculpture and mosaic. The nave

aisles and transepts inside and the bronze work, marble pillars, the carved and gilded woodwork, and the sacred statues are protected by screens of sandbags piled up around them.

The great bronze horses of St. Mark's have been taken down from their pedestals and placed in underground vaults.

AVIATORS MAKE THREE ATTACKS AGAINST VENICE

Bomb Falls on Square of St. Mark and Another Hits Church Dogli Scalzi.

ROME, Oct. 25.—Venice was twice attacked last night and once today by aeroplanes from which bombs, some of which were incendiary, were thrown. It was officially announced in Rome.

An incendiary bomb fell in front of the doge's palace on the piazzetta of St. Mark. It did no damage, and another bomb crashed the sculptured ceiling of the church Dogli Scalzi. Only slight damage was done by other bombs dropped and there were no deaths, it is declared. Three persons were injured.

Text of Official Statement.
An official statement dealing with the attack said:

Enemy aeroplanes made two attacks separated by a short interval upon Venice last night, throwing upon the city several bombs, some of which were incendiary. The first attack was at about 10 p. m.

One bomb fell on the roof of the church Dogli Scalzi. It crashed the ceiling, which was ornamented with beautiful sculptures of Tiepolo. An incendiary bomb fell upon the piazzetta of the cathedral of St. Mark. In front of the doge's palace, without doing any damage.

Five other bombs fell either in canals or upon places in the city where only slight damage was produced.

The aeroplanes returned at about 11 p. m. One bomb fell in the court of an almonshouse and set fire to piles of wood. Two other bombs exploded without doing any damage. No one was hurt.

The Rome newspapers express great indignation at the bombardment of the famous Scalzi church in Venice and the destruction of the Tiepolo frescoes. The news of the bomb attack on Venice has stirred the people of Rome to an extraordinary degree.

Belgians Guide Airmen?
AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 25.—Gen. von Bisschop, the German governor general of Belgium, has issued a proclamation, according to a Brussels dispatch to the Telegraf, accusing the inhabitants of that city of notifying the enemy forces of the location of buildings in which German troops are housed, thus causing many air raids.

U. S. WANTS CASH IT LOANED TO STRANDED IN WAR ZONE.
Suits Proposed to Recover Money Furnished to Bring Chicagoans Home.

Irving L. Shuman, United States sub-treasurer, announced yesterday that suits will be started against persons who are indebted to the government for loans extended to them to get out of the war zone in Europe a year ago. There are in Chicago and suburbs about 500 persons who owe the government money for such loans, according to Mr. Shuman.

They are persecuted in Europe at the outbreak of the war and have notes or other evidence of indebtedness for money to get them home. About 200 favored, in the same way have repaid the government in installments.

German Press Unit Against Peace Until Foe Gives Up All

(BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE)

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Oct. 25.—While news dispatches from London and other capitals in Europe and foreign newspapers contain many references to an alleged revival of peace talk in Berlin and in Germany in general, a careful perusal of the German press fails to reveal any outspoken desire for peace.

Theoretically, peace talk is forbidden in the "entire press," a semi-official statement says that the discussion of peace before the end of the war is in itself is undesirable because it tends to disturb the feeling of complete national unanimity which the government regards as the most valuable asset in the present conflict.

Press Insists "No Peace Yet."
Editorials in the official press are more insistent than ever that no peace be thought of until the foe of Germany are definitely vanquished.

The press is jubilant over the political crisis in England and in France, as well as over Great Britain's trouble in recruiting, and over the success of German diplomacy on the Balkans.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, the Koelnsche Zeitung, Vossische Zeitung, Koelnsche Volks Zeitung, Berliner Lokal Anzeiger, Hamburger Fremdenblatt, Kreuz Zeitung, and Post all repeat that victory is near and that there should be no peace talk before Germany's enemies are willing to concede German supremacy and the right of Germany to hold the conquered territory in Belgium and France, in Poland, and in the Baltic provinces.

These papers insist that the French must be deprived of their African colonies, Turkey rehabilitated at England's expense, and Austria placed in supreme control of the eastern littoral of the Adriatic.

Believe Victory Is Near.
The keynote of the leading organs is, "Why talk peace when definite victory is so near?"

The Hamburger Nachrichten says: "The first story of the editor-ordained by Edward VII is in ruins. The first ray has left the sinking ship. Theophile Descaze, the vicious dwarf who was mainly instrumental in dowering the world with that monstrous cabal known as the entente cordiale, has fallen victim to the allies' campaign."

"What about the next story? Already the English Liberal press is wringing its hands in despair and crying: 'For the devil's sake, don't attack Grey. What shall we do without this brave champion?'"

Day of Reckoning at Hand.
"In any event, Sir Edward Grey would need strongly tinted blue spectacles to recognize the war and the world he has created between them."

"But the day of reckoning is at hand. Not France alone but also yonder island across the channel. His people, all mothers, all women who lost their sons, husbands, or children who have been robbed of their fathers will find Grey and root him out of the ministerial lair. Germany, however, will remain firm and stern when the viper Grey shall have followed in the wake of the Basque imp who has led us so far. We shall present a heavy bill to England and France. Simultaneously we will present instant payment."

True Peace Rests in Power.
The Stuttgarter Tageblatt says: "He who wishes peace, let him make himself feared. True peace is only the power of the strong, the mere sight of whom is enough to beat the enemy. Not he is ready for peace who fears war, but he only who has nothing to fear from war."

"It is such a peace we must organize, a peace rendered possible by the most intense exertion of German strength. This strength, however, grows only from order. This much the war has taught us: It is the consciousness of this strength that made us capable of producing peace, a peace in Germany that will shed a halo of

heroism even in times of peaceable labor over all inhabitants of the earth, a peace of the strong and undaunted."

Only Conditions of Peace.
The Rheinisch-Westfaelische Zeitung states plainly the only conditions of peace. They are:

"Austria annexes the greater part of Serbia; Belgium becomes definitely German with the exception of a trifling corner which Holland will be allowed to occupy. France will be deprived of its fortified places."

"Russia loses Finland, the Baltic provinces, Bessarabia, Poland, the Crimea, and portions of the Caucasus."

"England must abandon its Mediterranean possessions as well as Egypt and practically the whole of its colonies. India becomes a semi-independent state under German protection."

Harden Sees German Victory.
Maximilian Harden, editor of the Zukunft, has been hitherto moderate but he is now convinced that Germany is on the road to final and conclusive victory which may end the war with the complete triumph of the Kaiser's armies.

Harden is enthusiastic over the Balkan developments and regards the action of the central monarchies in turning Serbia with Bulgaria's aid as "beginning of a great illuminating dawn."

"Young blood will again flow in streams. Noble manhood will be exposed to the anguish of cripples. The object of this expenditure of blood is that the battle and the sacrifice shall not be repeated."

"It is not that the gallant Serbs may be crushed, for this preponderating power of three armies is unnecessary between the Sereth and Dniester. Not a stone is loose in the west. The sudden advance is dictated by the desire of securing following the loss of tens of thousands of courageous men which has nowhere writhed the German front of iron hooves."

Longs Eagerly for Decision.
"The warriors, yes, mankind itself, longs eagerly for a decision. It may happen in the southeast. As long as Russia, France, and England have a glimmer of hope about Constantinople they will hardly enter into negotiations with powers which proved themselves stronger."

"Should the weapons rest in Serbia as in Belgium, Russia will be almost completely separated from its allies, will be without an exit to the southeast of Europe, and will be confined in its trade and in its supply of munitions and supplies to Archangel and Vladivostok."

"Should the German army fulfill the office of guardian at the straits and open the road to Suez we may hear, first time only, the voice of peace for men. We may see the red of morning follow the blood and the vapor of twilight."

No Gain Along Isosno.
In the Isosno district the enemy were unable to penetrate any part of our positions. Before the bridgehead of Gorizia several attempts to attack Monte Sabotino broke down. After strong artillery preparation considerable Italian forces attacked this dominating mountain position and Osavia in a short time.

Italian Attacks Repulsed.
Several Italian divisions are attacking the Dolomite front. Here yesterday and the day before one attack each against Bamberger Huette and Coudan from Treviso, two attacks against Ruffino, southwest of Schludernbach, and four attacks each against our line north of the village of Susef and the Popena valley were bloodily repulsed.

VIENNA DENIES ITALIAN GAIN IN BIG OFFENSIVE

Official Report Insists Austrians Repulsed Foe at All Points on Long Line.

VIENNA, via London, Oct. 25.—The official statement issued last night by the Austrian war office tells of desperate efforts by the Italians to penetrate the Austrian front. The statement says:

The general Isosno battle continues. Infantry attacks conducted yesterday with unprecedented bitterness included also attacks against the bridgehead at Gorizia. All the enemy's attacks collapsed before the tenacious resistance of our infantry, who were assisted by formidable artillery. The enemy suffered terrible losses.

The main Italian attack was accompanied by attacks by strong forces against the Tyrolean front. The positions of Villagrueth and Lafrum were held under severe artillery fire.

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On the Carinthian front there were only artillery combats and skirmishes. Against the Murrh front, to and including the bridgehead at Tolmein, the Italians are still making desperate efforts, especially against the heights west of St. Lucia, which is continually attacked. Here their Alpine troops penetrated a small portion of our front. An energetic counter attack by infantry regiments ejected the enemy in a short time.

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yesterday. Our troops firmly held all positions.

On the border of the plateau of Dobrovo, in the section between Mainza and Monte Deisubert the battle is raging with undiminished violence.

Conditions have been more quiet in the southern sector. Repeated fresh attacks by the enemy failed completely. The Italians have obtained a foothold temporarily in only a few of our outmost trenches. South of San Martino our infantry recaptured positions in hand to hand fighting.

BERLIN VERIFIES LOSS OF BIG CRUISER OFF LIBAU.
Admiral Prinz Adalbert Was Sunk by a British Submarine—Only Small Portion of Crew Saved.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Only a small part of the crew of the German cruiser Prinz Adalbert, sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic, was rescued.

This was made known in the following official statement today:

A telegram from the naval general staff dated Oct. 25 states that the cruiser Prinz Adalbert was sunk by two shots from an enemy submarine off Libau. Unfortunately only a small part of the crew could be rescued.

The complement of the Prinz Adalbert was 567 men.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN RUSSIA DUE TO CONGESTED TRAFFIC.
Ministry Will Take Urgent Measures to Cope with Situation—Workers Are Exhortation.

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 25.—The council of ministers has empowered Minister Kuvshinov to take urgent measures to cope with the food problem. Mr. Kuvshinov told the Novoe Vremya that the extravagant rise in prices is mainly due to the congestion of freights at several places and to extortionate demands on the part of the workers and to the failure of the municipal administrations to facilitate the delivery.

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'HYPHENISM' TO BE DISCOURAGED BY NEW SOCIETY

Foreign Born Americans Plan to Oppose Dual Allegiance; Roosevelt Favors It.

New York, Oct. 25.—Steps toward formation of a national organization of American citizens of foreign birth or parentage to discourage "hyphenated Americanism" were taken here today. Twenty-four persons, who responded to a circular distributed by a committee headed by William Lustgarten, formed themselves into a provisional committee to encourage the fight on dual citizenship.

A letter from Col. Roosevelt to Mr. Lustgarten was read at today's meeting. It said in part:

"I welcome the work of your society in working against the most sinister and evil of all movements which would tend to destroy our national unity and to split us into a tangle of warring German-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans, French-Americans, and Scandinavian-Americans. You and I are fellow Americans—just plain, straight out, ordinary Americans."

TO BAR YANKEE MULETEERS.
Americans Seeking Adventure in British Army Will Not Be Permitted to Land.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—So many adventurous young Americans have been working their way across the Atlantic on the horse and mule transports with the purpose of enlisting in the British army that the British embassy here gave notice today that hereafter such persons would not be allowed to land on British soil.

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GOV. HUNT SAYS 'INTERESTS' ARE PLOTTING HIS RECALL

Arizona Executive Charges Men Whom He Has Refused to Favor Back Petition Movement.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 25.—Gov. Hunt, for whose recall from office petitions were placed in circulation Saturday, declared today that "big interests" were behind the movement because his actions did not suit them. The governor returned from Antelope Hills, forty miles from Yuma, where he dedicated a bridge.

"Every time I have not acted to suit the big interests they have threatened to recall me," he said. "I have no fear of a recall, for what I have done I did for the best interests of the state. I would be false to the trust imposed on me by the people of the state if I swerved from my path of duty."

It was said tonight that a state-wide circulation of the recall petitions would be begun tomorrow by those interested in the recall movement.

CHICAGOAN URGES NATIONAL BOARD TO EXAMINE DOCTORS
Clinical Congress of Surgeons at Boston Adopts Resolution Introduced by Dr. A. J. Ochsenr.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 25.—A national board to examine physicians, replacing the present system of examination by state boards, was favored by the sixth annual clinical congress of surgeons of North America at its opening session today. A resolution to this effect introduced by Dr. A. J. Ochsenr. was adopted after a brief discussion.

ROYAL AUSTRIAN AMNESTY WILL BENEFIT SOCIALISTS.
AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 25, 2:34 a. m.—A Budapest dispatch here says that Emperor Francis Joseph has declared an amnesty for all political offenses committed in Hungary before the war. The amnesty especially includes Socialists.

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BRITISH ORDERS BLOW TO GERMAN VESSEL OWNERS

New Rule Seeks to Prevent Teutons from Using Ships Under Flags of Neutrals.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The possibility of fleets of ships of neutral countries being obtained by Germany and operated for her benefit under neutral flags was frustrated today by a new order in council. This order abrogates articles of the declaration of London, which declare that the neutral or belligerent character of a vessel is determined by the flag it is entitled to fly.

The order in council succinctly states that it is no longer to adhere to the old article. The ownership of the vessel is to be the test of its nationality.

This was the rule followed by England and the United States before the framing of the declaration of London. Great Britain will now revert to that practice.

CONVICTS SPY IN BRITAIN.
Subject of Empire Sentenced to Life Term for Giving Aid to Its Enemies.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is officially announced that a British subject has been tried and convicted in the Old Bailey court on three counts of an indictment charging espionage and was sentenced to life imprisonment. The prisoner was given the right to appeal.

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WAR WITHOUT GLORY IS LOT OF CORRESPONDENT

Hunger, Hives, Flies, Smells,
Ptomaines and Thirst Among
His Experiences.

TRAVERSES A DESOLATE LAND

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

(War Correspondent of The Tribune.)

CHENSTOKOWA, Russia, Sept. 27.

Every morning at 6 o'clock our Russian captain or fusher (meaning guide) swings himself down from the frowsy compartment of a second class German passenger coach, runs his commanding eyes along the back of either frowsy compartment of the carriage, and cries resolutely "Guten morgen, meine herren. Haben sie gut geschlafen?"

At this inquiry a dozen correspondents by no means great, who have disheveled heads from the compartments and declare with more or less confidence that they have indeed slept well and are many times thankful for the captain's kind inquiry.

"And you, lieber Herr Hauptmann, have you also slept well?"

"O, thank you many times, my gentlemen, I have truly slept enormously well! Colossally well! I thank you many times!"

He then formally shakes hands with one and all.

Nasal Evidence of War.

This exchange of greetings is every morning identical and is performed with great ceremony wherever 6 o'clock happens to find us. Sometimes it is the switch yards of a Russian town with seven compartments to three voyagers. Sometimes it is in the midst of fields strewn with the bones of abandoned trenches and with naught but the ruins of a human habitation in sight.

Our captain's morning appearance, like his salutation, never varies. Everybody else looks ill conditioned and bleary-eyed and is as disagreeable to himself as he is to his companions. To have for five days and nights over a hundred miles of country without removing one's clothes does not conduce to spruceness, nor does a morning wash in one-third of a bottle of mineral water do much to restore it. These facts serve to emphasize the marvel of the captain's appearance, but do not explain the method by which he attains it. He seems always clean shaven. His long gray overcoat of a kind of broad cloth is never wrinkled. His boots, which the night before were caked with mud, are always presentable when he comes forth. His gloves always look as if he had just drawn on a fresh pair, and his face is never oily.

A Bullet Over His Eye.

This is the captain who, as I told you in an earlier letter, carries a French bullet in a ledge of bone above one eye, and about it the surgeons don't know just what to do. The problem appears to cause the captain no trouble, and he does not seem to care. We know, though, that the bullet makes itself painfully felt at times for we see him pressing two fingers hard against his forehead. And it is at such times that we can hear him muttering: "Wie Kinder! Donnerwetter, wie Kinder!" when certain correspondents, who have not had the advantage of growing up under Prussian discipline get lost and delay the rest of the party. (As to the nationality of these correspondents the reader is again given one guess.)

We know then that the old wound is hurting him.

It is partly this knowledge that makes us toe the mark every morning in the matter of that fiction about "gut geschlafen." The truth is nobody has slept well. Each man gets one of the two benches in a compartment and on it he might do well enough if it were not for the fact that though the autumn days in Poland are often very warm, the autumn nights are cold—a murky, penetrating, desolating coldness which is not easily thrown off—and that, irrespective of the weather, the Polish flies work day and night. People say that they are on special duty now and that, too, is the cause of their activity. It can well be believed. The grime and grease and stench of things is almost unbearable. Ten years old it all in these half score words of his.

Defying the Fresh Air Fad.

Yesterday morning, when the captain gave me his grave assurance as to how enormously and colossally he had slept, I said, "But how do you manage it with these maddening flies about?"

"O, I put my hands deep in the over-

RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF POLAND WITH AUSTRO-GERMAN INVADERS

BY HENRY J. REILLY.

(The relations of the Poles with the German and Austro-Hungarian invader were based on two facts.)

The first and by far most important was that with few exceptions the civilians did not indulge in such practices as cutting telegraph lines or firing on soldiers from house-tops and out of windows. Hence the invader had seldom to resort to the punishments prescribed in military law for war treason.

The second fact was that while many Poles probably hope for self-government and are therefore not anxious to help either the Germans or Austro-Hungarians, they prefer either of these, and particularly the Austro-Hungarians, to the Russians.

As the forces of the central powers advanced they divided Poland between them for purposes of administration. Up to the Vistula the railway line running from the southwest corner of Poland, where Kieles and Galicia meet, to Warsaw was the line of demarcation chosen.

To the north was administered by Germany, to the south by Austria-Hungary. From the Vistula to the Bug it is probable that a line from Warsaw to Brest Litovsk was chosen. Both these cities are under German control.

The Austro-Hungarians immediately brought civil officials from their own country and put them in charge of the civil administration. The troops of the active army keep moving forward as the front advances. The troops left behind for garrison purposes are always land-storm. While occasionally some of these older men have to take part in an action, for the most part they are leading quiet lives guarding railways and bridges and garrisoning points far from the enemy's fire.

Instead of having to risk their lives men are adding about ten years to their existence, due to plenty of outdoor exercise, simple but good food, and the regular habits which garrison life in a small town or village forces on a soldier.

The problem faced by the invader with respect to the civilian population up to the time of the Vistula was one thing and then, on, with some exceptions, another. Up to the Vistula the Russians left most of the habitations and the population unmolested, with the exception of the men of military age whom they took with them in their retreat. East of the Vistula they compelled all the people to evacuate to the east as they retreated. Towns such as Radom remained practically as they had been.

The most noticeable indication of a change of government outside of the soldiers of the central powers to be seen everywhere, were prominent columns of smoke stuck on all conspicuous spots telling

coat pockets and put the undercoat around my head. It goes very well."

Last night I tried it, but I'm too old. I believe our captain can make himself do anything. Soldiers get that way. Often, and often when a column halts I see soldiers throw themselves face downward in the fields and put their hands under their stomachs so the flies can't get at them, and in half a minute they are sound asleep.

After we have shaken ourselves together in the morning and each man has had a double handful of mineral water served out to him so that he can wash his face, the captain don't matter—our invaluable soldier, who displays the dexterity of a conjurer in the matter of evoking hard boiled eggs from the most unexpected places, gives us each a couple of eggs and a chunk of soldier's bread. Sometimes there is coffee from a camp we may be passing and sometimes there isn't.

Schedules Gone to Smash.

Just now we are on the fifth day of a trip that has covered a large part of the great irregular square of Polish-Russian territory which lies where Russia pushes out its extreme western boundary, and the eastern boundary of the region we have been traversing. And the line would pass close to the fortress of Ivangorod. All this territory is now in German or Austrian hands, and nearly every mile of it has been fought for. Warsaw is its capital.

From Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw we have been for five days zigzagging southeast toward the corner of the irregular square where the boundaries of three empires meet. From Warsaw to that corner is only about 150 miles, but the region has been so desperately fought over and devastated and its railway lines so crowded with troop trains that all schedules have long since gone to smash.

We travel by train, and auto, and motor boat, and on foot. We back and turn out and crawl forward and then lie for hours in the middle of nowhere. Suddenly we develop a burst of speed and cover as much as thirty miles in twenty hours.

Woes of a Correspondent.

This afternoon some of us marked down our route on one of the big general staff

the inhabitants of the rules which the invaders would enforce. These notices were always printed in at least two languages—Polish and German. The most important were frequently in three—Polish, German, and Russian.

On practically every telegraph pole was a prominent notice setting forth in Polish, Russian, French, and German that any one caught cutting or otherwise destroying the telegraph line would be shot.

Among the others was one prohibiting the keeping of carrier pigeons and stating that since the occupation many had been leaving town eastward bound. Another regulated food prices and prescribed the rate of exchange between rubles, marks, and crowns. Another regulated and severely restricted prostitution.

In fact, everything which might cause trouble of any kind or give opportunities to the unscrupulous or those inclined to profit at the expense of their neighbors was carefully regulated.

There was established from among the citizens of the town a police force working under the direction of the Austro-Hungarian field gendarmes, which performs the most vital duty in that army.

Conditions in Kieles, as far as could be seen, were similar to those existing in Radom. The cafes and shops were doing a thriving business. Both the cafes and hotels unheeded the wine they had had to keep hidden until the Russians had left. The shops still bore signs in Russian, except that here and there the more enterprising owners were putting up ones in German. The schools were open and apparently were being attended as usual.

Every afternoon a Hungarian military band gave a concert in the park. This was always well attended, not only by officers and soldiers of the invading armies, but apparently by the population en masse, in their best clothes, particularly the women.

It was said that among the civilian men there were undoubtedly a considerable number of Russian officers left behind as spies, as not only in Poland but also in Galicia the Austro-Hungarians had found this to be a regular Russian practice. Getting caught would, of course, mean death.

In the part of Poland which the Russians had compelled the inhabitants to evacuate and in which they had burned most of their dwellings the problem of administration was simpler in that there were fewer people, and more difficult in that these few may have to be taken care of when the winter sets in.

While the Russians endeavored to clear out all the people, many slipped into the nearest woods, of which there are many in Poland, and hid until the invader arrived. Others, having been concentrated in some such place as Kobryn, east of Brest-Litovsk, had to be abandoned by the Rus-

sian troops when pressed too hard by the troops of the central powers.

While those compelled to evacuate lost their homes because the Russians burned them, with few exceptions they did not lose their personal belongings and live stock. This for the reason that as a rule the evacuation was not accomplished at the last moment, but a day or two ahead of the retreat of the troops.

The result was that when they were overtaken by the troops of the central powers they nearly always had all their possessions with them. In every case the field gendarmes would take charge of them and return them to what was left of their homes.

In fact, everything which might cause trouble of any kind or give opportunities to the unscrupulous or those inclined to profit at the expense of their neighbors was carefully regulated.

On arriving at their village or what is left of it, their own head men take charge. Their first act is generally to hold a thanksgiving service in the church. After this they set about restoring some semblance of order.

While many have erected temporary shelter and while the crops are for the most part undamaged, the indications are that the winter is ever many of these people will be in need of both food and shelter.

As they advanced across Poland the invaders filled in all Russian trenches but left their own standing, thus always having lines after line ready for themselves in case of retreat but leaving nothing for the Russian.

In this work the inhabitants are employed, including many Polish peasant women, who are glad to take advantage of the opportunity to earn a little money. Thousands of men are employed repairing the railroads and roads. These also are paid.

On the whole there was no indication of the people having any fear of the invaders. The Jews openly expressed their preference for the Russian.

In practically all the towns entered committees of citizens approached the German and Austro-Hungarian officers in command, telling them that they had carried out the Russian orders and organized military bodies. They offered the services of these organizations to fight Russia, provided arms, ammunition, and uniforms were supplied.

This led to the formation of a Polish legion. Three brigades are now fighting with the Austro-Hungarians against Russia, while a fourth is in process of organization.

Another one tomorrow.

maps of Poland, and when we got through it looked as if a distracted war had started from Warsaw to go to Berlin, then changed her mind in favor of Moscow, and finally compromised on Vienna.

It seemed to me the best way to show the reader the theater of war whose boundaries are identical with the boundaries of a captured kingdom (I mean the old kingdom of Poland) looks like "Will be to set down as simply as possible but with copious detail the impression it makes on the party of weary men who are zigzagging over it. I don't do this because I lack the sense of humor which ought to keep a man from exploiting the minor woes of correspondents when real tragedies are all around him. But sometimes the best way to impart conditions is to make the reader share the feel of them with one, and that is what I am trying to do here. It is not because it is important that I tell how we often went hungry and how the flies and the hives, the smells, the ptomaines, and the thirst often tried patience nearly to the breaking point, and how five miles an hour by rail finally came to be considered a good rate of progress, but because all these matters are part of the war picture. I think they help to show what war is—without the glory.

Up at Novo Georgievsk we had war in one of its fleeting aspects of splendor—had it in the hour of victory and with its parade and circumstance, and we stood in the presence of the superb personalities whose deeds are shaking Europe. But down here it is the sweat and grime and the weary aftermath of war, and the long days of guarding a region which is going to be perhaps the principal factor in the adjustment of terms when the great peace is made.

None Spared by War.

Often in the last five days I have made the experiment of looking out over the wide landscape to see if I could find an unscathed tract of country. Always the experiment is a failure. Always a shattered church tower notches itself against the sky or a battered village lies crumpled at the edge of fields.

I don't believe that appalling statement

can be better emphasized than by giving a list of the towns and villages which we have seen, and they are perhaps a tenth of the total we have seen since we left Warsaw:

Kieles, Lodz, Sieradz, Radom, Plock, Zlotow, Nowe Aleksandria, Czenstochowa.

Once I thought I had come into a region which was spared. A careful survey disclosed no ruins on the plain. But a few paces further on a railway bridge that had been blown up lay in the soft ground at the foot of an embankment and just around a bend of woods was another bombed village.

Desolated Into Indifference.

The whole country has a dragged out, fagged out look. It is flyblown and soiled and a "nobody cares" atmosphere envelopes it. All is temporary and at once ends. From Novo Georgievsk to the corner where the three empires meet all is waste and wreckage, wreckage and waste. A land of grime and ruin and sour smells of silent fields and slatternly women, of weary sentries and bronzed mechanicians.

A traveler coming from another planet would know at a glance that the war had run into months. The Austro-Hungarian flags flying from the ruins of railway stations are faded now. Uniforms that used to be so trimly are shrunken and many of them have turned the color of the soil. But somehow the Austrians, who predominate in this region, always manage to wear them nattily. They have a style about them, these courteous, merry lads! The German soldier is patient in a grim sort of way; the Austrian soldier is positively haughty.

The German soldier never seems thoroughly content with life until he is singing; the Austrian soldiers seem always contented, especially if he has a chance to extend a little hospitality, to do a friendly, spontaneous act. After fine experiences with them under trying conditions Carr of the Los Angeles Times burst out with, "By George, I hope these fellows win every war they ever fight."

WILSON WEDDING EXPECTED IN FORE PART OF DECEMBER.

Marriage, on Which Hangs Capital Social Season, Is Not Likely to Be Long Delayed.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—As the formation of the season's social program hangs on the date of the wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt, the rumor current today that the ceremony would take place at Mrs. Galt's home in Twentieth street during the first ten days of December created no little excitement.

As it followed in the wake of a series of calls made by Mrs. Margaret Wilson, the president's eldest daughter, who, having just completed a concert tour in Ohio, is now busily receiving acquaintances among her Washington friends, the news is received with more credence than the general type of rumor.

The fact that Miss Edith Benham, daughter of the late Rear Admiral A. B. K. Benham, U. S. N., has been engaged to take care of the vastly increasing mail which has come to Mrs. Galt since the announcement of her engagement is taken to mean that Miss Benham will succeed the present White House social secretary, Miss Isabelle L. Hagner, who is soon to marry Norman James of Baltimore.

MRS. HESTER LAFLIN JONES DIVORCED IN NEW YORK.

Widow of Chicago Millionaire Freed from Science-Practitioner She Married Four Years Ago.

New York, Oct. 25.—(Special.)—Mrs. Hester A. L. Laflin Jones today received an interlocutory decree of divorce from Gardner D. Jones, head of a construction company and former Christian Science healer of this city.

The motion to confirm the referee's report was granted by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins on motion of William Travers Jerome, Mrs. Jones' attorney. Jones was found guilty of misconduct at Bridgeport and New Haven. The correspondent was not named.

When Albert B. Laflin died in Chicago eight years ago he left his widow more than \$1,000,000. Her most intimate friend was Mrs. Carroll Brown, daughter of Marcus Daly, Mrs. Brown died in 1911. Mr. Jones had been in constant attendance upon her with Mrs. Laflin. He gave Christian Science treatment to the rich widow to bring her out of the depression that followed her friend's death. She credited him at the time with having saved her life. Then they married.

About a year ago Mrs. Jones sued for divorce and also to recover \$50,000 she alleged he had extorted from her by threats.

Made from Cream of Tartar

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Sixty Years the Standard

NO ALUM—NO PHOSPHATE

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

What the Dictaphone is and how it works—

THE Dictaphone is the direct method of dictation—it does away with the necessity of writing letters twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. With the Dictaphone you dictate when you want, and as fast or as slow as you want—and your typist writes your letters once—on her typewriter. And she writes your words, not her shorthand notes of your words. With the Dictaphone you get better letters and more letters, and at least one-third less cost per letter.



To Dictate
Take a blank cylinder and slip it on your Dictaphone. Talk naturally and easily into the receiver. Keep your thumb on the control lever while you are speaking, and release it whenever you stop, whether it's for a minute or an hour. Whenever you want to hear what you have dictated, press a lever and listen. When the cylinder is filled, place the papers with it in the rack, and forget it. That is all. It is even easier than it sounds, because in your first two hours' dictation every act will become automatic and unconscious.

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Your operator slips your dictated cylinder on the mandrel of her Dictaphone, adjusts the hearing tubes, presses the foot control, listens to your first few words, and begins typewriting. When the dictation goes too fast for her she releases the foot control until she catches up. If she wants a word or a sentence repeated, she merely backspaces by pressing a button. And that is all. Except that she quickly finds that the mechanical processes have become wholly automatic and unconscious.

THE DICTAPHONE

16 N. Michigan Avenue

Sounds easy! Just as easy as it sounds, Call up Randolph 2771, and arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it on your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone

Dictaphone—our trade-name
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 16 N. Michigan Ave. Please send me particulars.

Name
Address personally Mr.

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

An all round right suit, says the Peerlessman

HERE'S a first feature. These Peerless facings on front and neck, bias-cut to stay smooth, carefully applied and stitched, guaranteed not to sag, buckle, or wrinkle. Then other big advantages—that 1 button flap closes smoothly and firmly, and the whole suit is made of the finest fabric and tailored to perfection.

The Peerless

Union Suits for Men
Price, \$1 to \$5 the Suit

"The Aristocratic Underwear"

Ask Your Haberdasher or Phone, Hardware Store
Chicago Office Peerless Knitting Mills Co.
1326 Republic Bldg.

THE FAIR

The Store of the Day and the Tomorrow

The Vassar

A sensible boot that meets the requirements of women of discrimination.

Made of ideal kid-skin patent leather, flexible welt soles, black cloth tops.

\$4

This is Style No. 311. A large assortment of "LA FRANCE" shoes here in the style you want. \$3.50 to \$6

"La France" Shoes for women sold exclusively at The Fair

GERMAN E PRAISES SYSTEMS

Finds More to
Condemn in
Education M

BY HENRY

critic of the public schools of Germany which we may mean they are likely to pick out of Munich as models.

George Kerchenstein, erst, gave the school great reputation. So three years ago he spent some months in the school system in the country. He wrote an account of what he saw.

What German? The German expert in the public schools to them. The best of the are superior already in the world. Indirectly criticize the system which are called every as wholly beyond public. State control Germany, he appears influence.

Herr Kerchenstein, school of St. Louis, try, if not, indeed, he wrote was not in late hosts, but sole simplification.

"In St. Louis," he says, "the school is managed as to appear not only by myself, but has heard the problem of the people."

Praises Charter of "In 1907 St. Louis state of Missouri," he says, "can for all time affairs through a board of the people the is wholly independent initiative boards."

Quoting a few paragraphs, he says: "I give a few extracts, not the most ideal will even any of the large cities. This is a blessed who now suffer from expedients of an guardianship over this picture."

"It is easy to under 'how under the influence the public schools swayed rapidly to a pace."

Favors Election There has been a difference in the United States way to select a board. As a rule, the school board is elected by the people, or vote of the people. Method of selection is complicated and indirect. It is somewhat an expert from Mr. favor their election people.

"The direct general of the board of the people prevailing in St. Louis is securing a number of members whose school is not a school observation that the highest financial standing have glad their intelligence, at service of the school."

Schools Free of Rerewriting further, he says, "the probability sufficient the schools and school will be spared per term of such, and again prevail affairs."

Herr Kerchenstein, everything admirable system of the United States that ten years ago called in school ad suit of municipal of the city of St. Louis. Yet everywhere more firmly, more possibly for women in the development of the city, which one of reverence, an overfilling of the teachers."

Hopeful Spirit "A fruitage of Kerchenstein, administration of and movement, all ment, fertilization, rest and strife. T near the most brilliant with a trust German scramble counts. All is patriotic spirit which an example."

So that, even from standpoint, there is reason why should altogether

GERMAN EXPERT PRAISES SCHOOL SYSTEMS OF U. S.

Finds More to Admire than
Condemn in Public Edu-
cation Methods.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

"In many states and cities of the United States are found systems of public school administration, showing actual educational achievements which rival the best in the world, and from which we Germans can learn as much as the American cities have learned from us."

George Kerscheneitner, as superintendent, gave the schools of Munich their reputation. Something more than three years ago he visited America and spent some months studying the public school system in the large cities of this country. He wrote for a German magazine an account of what he found.

What German Expert Found.
The German expert found much more in the public schools to admire than to condemn. The best of them he seems to think are superior already to any other schools in the world. Indirectly, at least, he is severely criticizing the German schools which we are called on to admire and copy as wholly beyond the hope of a republic. State control, the central fact in Germany, he apparently feels to be a bad influence.

Prizes Charter of St. Louis Schools.
"In 1907 St. Louis received from the state of Missouri a charter whereby she has for all time administered her school affairs through a board of education elected by the people themselves, and which is wholly independent of all other administrative boards of the city or state."

"It is easy to understand," he goes on, "how under the influence of such a charter the public schools of the city developed rapidly to an unheard-of excellence."

Favors Election by People.
There has been much discussion and difference in the United States as to the best way to select members of the school board. As a rule, they are either appointed by the mayor or are elected by state vote of the people. In some few cases the method of selection is much more complicated and indirect.

"The direct general election of the members of the board of education by vote of the people, under the regulations prevailing in St. Louis," he declares, "results in securing a school board composed of members whose sole aim is the good of the schools, and I can state from personal observation that citizens of St. Louis of the highest financial and intellectual standing have gladly given their time, intelligence, and their means to the service of the schools."

Schools Free of "Formulators."
Regarding further the situation in St. Louis, he says: "There is in all human probability sufficient security given that the schools and school affairs of the city are spared permanently from those formulators, such, for example, as state and again prevail over our German school affairs."

Her Kerscheneitner does not find anything to condemn in the public school systems of the United States. He says that ten years ago bad conditions prevailed in school administration—as a result of municipal corruption—in most of the larger cities of the United States.

Deplores Lack of Men.
One of the chief points of his criticism is the tendency towards effeminacy in the public schools of America.
"The lack of men teachers must be regarded as a mistake. The boys in the lower grades must be left to women teachers, but, unquestionably, the man teachers in the four upper grades, for the man generally understands the nature of the boy better than the woman. Besides, the boy must in many emergencies be held more firmly, more severely, more unrelentingly to account than is generally possible for women. A certain effeminacy in the development of character, a certain lack of that primitive respect for authority, which one day will be the foundation of reverence, may be the result of the overfilling of the schools with women teachers."

Hopeful Spirit Commended.
"Outrage of liberty," concludes Herr Kerscheneitner, "is the entire American administration of the schools. All is flow and movement, all is trial and experiment, fertilization and observation, unrest and strife. There are deep shadows under the most brilliant lights. All is surrounded with a trust and a hope which to us German grumblers often seems unaccountable. All is permeated with a pessimistic spirit which we may well take as an example."

No Chat, even from the expert German point of view, there would seem to be no reason why we in the United States should not learn from the German schools.

MAYOR'S SELECTIONS FOR VACANCIES ON CITY SCHOOL BOARD

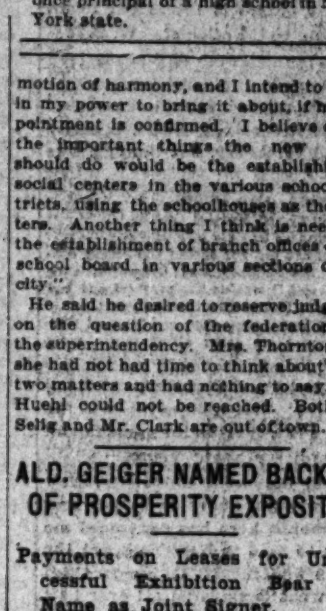
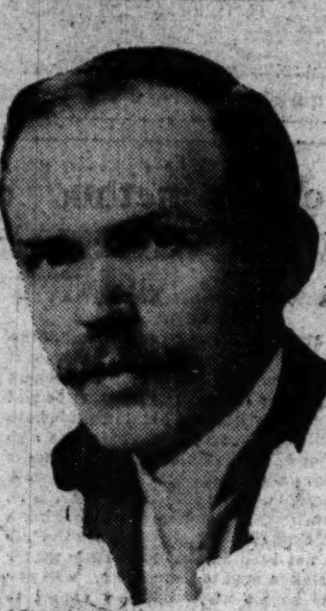


MRS. F. E. THORNTON
Phila. Pa.

MRS. F. E. THORNTON
Phila. Pa.

WILLIAM N. SELIG
Phila. Pa.

WILLIAM N. SELIG
Phila. Pa.



CHARLES S. PETERSON
Phila. Pa.

CHARLES S. PETERSON
Phila. Pa.

CHARLES S. PETERSON
Phila. Pa.

CHARLES S. PETERSON
Phila. Pa.

7 ARE NAMED FOR SCHOOL BOARD

(Continued from first page.)

to refer the resolution to the committee. Buck insisted on his motion to pass it once under a suspension of the rules, but was defeated by a vote of 23 to 13.

During the debate on this resolution Ald. John C. Kennedy sought to add an amendment that the committee inquire into the attitude of the appointees toward the right of the teachers to organize and affiliate with organized labor. He was ruled out of order, but presented a separate resolution when his ward was reached. On his own motion it was sent to the schools committee.

That committee meets today, and as both Ald. Buck and Ald. Kennedy are members it is believed they will make a hard try to have the committee act on the provisions of the two resolutions as though they had been passed.

Have Alternative Plan.
If they fail in that plan they will urge that the resolutions be recommended for passage by the council. If successful on this point they are expected next Monday night, to oppose concurrence in the appointments until the council has acted on the resolutions, and if it passes until the committee has reported its findings.

The appointments were unexpected by the Teachers' federation and the labor forces, which had been misled by Mayor Thompson's statement that he would not present his appointments to the board unless something arose "in the meantime to change his mind."

Miss Haley Present.
Miss Margaret Haley, business agent of the Chicago Teachers' federation, sat in the gallery with a small group of teachers. Ed N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, also was in the gallery.

If you have wondered who Colonel House is and what there is about him that draws President Wilson to him for counsel, read Richard Washburn Child's satisfying article, "How About Colonel House?" in this week's issue of

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION



A. SHELDON CLARK
Phila. Pa.

A. SHELDON CLARK
Phila. Pa.

A. SHELDON CLARK is vice president of Callahan & Co., law book publishers. He is 39 years old, of Irish and English parentage, Catholic, graduate of the University of Michigan, married, and has four children. He is a member of eight clubs and societies.

group with a few other labor leaders. They made no demonstration of any sort and left shortly after the announcement of the appointments.

An attempt to be made by the federation of labor to learn the views of the teachers' federation proposition during the week. Miss Catherine Goggin, financial secretary of the teachers' federation, said she did not believe the federation itself would take steps to learn how the men regarded the teachers' organization, but she said she believed the executive council of the Federation of Labor would take such steps.

No Labor Man Named.
John Metz has been the representative of labor on the board and Mayor Thompson did not appoint a labor man in his place.

The appointments add one more woman to the board, as none of the seven whose terms expired were women. The teachers' federation loses three friends and three trustees, who voted against it will leave the board. Mr. Senstebly left the board for the federation. Mr. Metz and Dr. Pietrowski voted with him. Mr. Rothmann, Mr. Roulinson, and Mr. Schlake voted for the Loeb anti-federation rule.

Only Peterson Renamed.
Mr. Peterson, the only man to be reappointed, voted to oust the federation from the board.

The Foster Opera Slipper
There is a distinctive Foster Shoe for all occasions

Foster Shoes
for Women and Children
Many of the Foster productions for evening wear are exceedingly simple in style. Effective ornamentation is provided for by gold, silver or jeweled decorations. Materials are Cloth of Gold and Cloth of Silver, black, white and the accepted evening shades of satin.

Or the "Foster" Opera Slipper can be made from special materials to match the gown.
The Foster Service in Correct Fitting
Is a Part of Every Purchase
F. E. Foster & Co.
125 N. Wabash Avenue
Opposite Field's

COUNCIL OPENS FIGHT ON STATE UTILITIES BOARD

Folsom to Carry Battle for
Home Rule into Courts
in Few Days.

At the two meetings of the city council prior to last night's session the first three floors of the city hall were crowded. Scores of policemen and their hands full managing the jam. Only a small fraction of those seeking admittance gained the galleries, and there were howls of protest.

At those meetings the gallery doors were kept locked. Only persons recognized as "friends" were passed by the police.

"Without a Grandstand."
Last night, in accordance with the council order of a week ago, the doors were thrown open at 6:30 to the first comers and at no time during the evening were the galleries filled.

And this was true in spite of the scheduled discussion on the important subject of home rule for Chicago over its public utilities. After the excitement of the previous meeting it seemed to the audience that they debated "without a grandstand," as they saw the empty seats behind them.

There was no applause or demonstration as action was taken on one of the most important subjects before the city. Spectators were drifting out as by two roll calls the council opened the way for a direct attack upon the state law creating the Illinois Public Utilities Commission with the aim of invalidating it and restoring to Chicago beyond question the control it had over the utilities before the legislature passed the act.

Court Test Soon.
Within a few days, probably, Corporation Counsel Folsom will begin in a local court a test of the constitutionality of the law. He has informed the aldermen that such a step is preferable to waiting until he has to face that fight in the courts of Sangamon county and the danger of their being influenced by "downstate" feeling against Chicago.

The opening for the test will be the recent order of the utilities commission directing the local transportation company to insure specific improvements in its service, especially trailers for surface cars. As Chicago holds that its control over those companies by its contract ordinances of 1907 is stronger than over any other utility the opportunity for contest is declared remarkably excellent.

It was upon the theory that the council might place itself in the light of opposing improvement in the street car service that Ald. Eugene Block led the attack upon the order proposed by the transportation committee directing the law department to take all steps necessary to protect the rights of the city. Ald. Charles E. Merriam supported him, but other aldermen led a substantial majority and the order was passed by two roll calls of 55 to 10.

Argument of Block.
Ald. Block contended the city should do

SCALPERS GET COUNCIL SNUB

Representatives of the city council yesterday stood by their guns in the long battle against the ticket scalpers.

The committee on judiciary consented to hear from Attorney Harry J. Ganey, former assistant corporation counsel, now representing some of the ticket owners. Then Ald. W. O. Vance, father of the present anti-scalping ordinance, spoke a few words. And without any discussion by its members the committee placed the matter before it in the waste basket.

Without a dissenting vote it placed on file a request for the repeal of the ordinance provision that the license of a theater owner who knowingly cooperates with the scalpers shall be revoked immediately upon conviction by the attorney-general of the law and without action by the mayor or any one else.

Nothing that would prevent the public from receiving any benefits that might come from the commission's order. Ald. Merriam argued that the council should proceed to enact into ordinance all the points covered by the commission's order before attacking it in court.

Chairman Henry D. Capitani, Ald. A. J. Fisher, Ald. John K. J. Fisher, Ald. John A. Fisher, Ald. W. E. Lippa, and Ald. Henry P. Morgan replied to them. They argued that the city could not recognize the street car service order of the commission without recognizing the commission's jurisdiction of the ordinance "covering the field of the service order by its own action, and sets the long awaited opportunity of starting a real fight for home rule."

Corporation Counsel Folsom said in an interview that he did not want to "show his hand to the opposition," but it is known that the law department is prepared for the fight, and the filing of the bill in the local courts is expected in the near future.

Fenders for Auto Trucks.
Ald. Otto Kernan renewed before the council his repeated demands for the enforcement of the ordinance "requiring fenders on motor trucks. While he did not mention it on the floor, Ald. Kernan's father, Charles Kernan, was buried three years ago this coming Christmas day, the victim of an auto truck.

"The appalling loss of life and limb and the maiming of women and children still continues," read the resolution he presented ordering the chief of police to begin the enforcement of the ordinance at once.

"I could have this passed here and now," he said, "but I ask that it be referred to the judiciary committee, so that committee may take it up, and that there may be somebody interested in seeing that the law is enforced."

HERE'S FIRST SUIT TO BAR
PLAYGROUNDS FROM SITE.

Woman Property Owner Seeks Injunction to Halt Location of Children's Lot.

The first injunction proceedings in Chicago's history against the location of playgrounds was instituted in the Circuit court yesterday by Petronella Byrne.

The site is the block bounded by Springfield and Crawford avenues and Wilcox and Adams streets.

Mrs. Byrne claims to represent the sentiment of the property owners in the neighborhood. She owns two lots. She alleges that a playground at that corner would greatly depreciate the value of the surrounding property and asks the court to enjoin the city from going ahead with the plans.

Benedetto Allegretti & Fancy Candies



Fresh and Sweet
Direct From Factory
At Factory Prices

4 Lbs. \$1.00
Full Net Weight in All Boxes

14-oz.-25¢
ASSORTED FLAVORS

These Fresh Prime "Seconds" are regular 50-cent quality chocolates, slightly marred in shape or appearance.

SALE Because we sell only fresh made chocolates to dealers we clearance the surplus of fancy first grades—50¢ to \$1.00 per lb. goods—at 35% to 50% off.

"Royal Favors," \$2 Box for \$1. A beautifully decorated 2-lb. Cabinet Box of Delicious Nuts, Fruits, etc., etc. USE "LIQUO-CHOCLAT"

135 N. Ready-to-Serve, 30c. For Beverages, Cakes, Frosting, Dessert Sauce, etc. CALL AT THE FACTORY AND HAVE MONEY.

224 Randolph Street, Near N. Dearborn Station. CLOSE 5:30 P. M.

BREAKING OUT ITCHED ON FACE

Started Like Water Blisters. Scratched Even in Sleep. Would Bleed and Get Larger.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My little boy, two years old, had a breaking out on his face. The breaking out started just like water blisters. It soon had itched for him so much that he scratched it even in his sleep. He would sometimes wake up with his face red and it would bleed and get larger. I was afraid of blood poisoning and I was told there is no cure or mark on the face."

(Signed) Mrs. A. M. Goldschmidt, 227 Calumet St., La Crosse, Wis., March 25, 15.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 35¢ Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

BAD BREATH

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove It.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, act gently on the bowels and positively do the work. People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The tablets are made of vegetable matter and are taken for bad breath by all who know them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and gently purifying the entire system. They do that which dangerous calomel does without any of the bad after effects. All the benefits of nuxy, sickening, irritating cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without griping, pain or disagreeable effects of any kind.

Dr. F. M. Edwards discovered the formula after seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowel and liver complaint, with indigestion and bad breath.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are purely a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color. Take one or two every night for a week, and note the effect. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Co., Columbus, Ohio. Advertisement.

Stop off at Omaha
STOPS ALLOWED ON ALL RAILROADS

An Ideal American City
Compare all the things which make a city a city. Omaha has the best of everything. For business, for pleasure, for health, for education, for culture, for the city you will enjoy. For information write to the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, 1000 W. 10th St., Omaha, Neb.

DEPENDABLE WOMEN want a dependable paper. Therefore THE TRIBUNE at the start of every day.

The Constipation Bugbear

OBSTINATE cases of chronic constipation, which no longer respond to the usual laxative and cathartic remedies, may be successfully treated by the use of Nujol as an internal lubricant.

The mineral-oil treatment for constipation has received the unqualified endorsement of leading specialists both in this country and abroad. It has none of the dangers of the habit-forming laxatives, and is of particular value in the treatment of constipation in children.

Nujol is odorless and tasteless, absolutely neutral, and is not digested or absorbed into the system. It acts merely as a mechanical lubricant.

Nujol is not a drug. Its use will not give quick, temporary relief. But Nujol is a genuine remedy in that it relieves constipation in the most natural way by lubricating the lining of the intestines, softening the intestinal contents, and thus promoting healthy and normal bowel activity.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Bayonne (New Jersey) New Jersey



Nujol
A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL
ODORLESS TASTELESS

Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation," an informative treatise on constipation. If you cannot get Nujol from your druggist, we will send you a pint bottle prepaid to any point in the United States on receipt of 75c—money order or stamps.

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 14, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1904, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and The Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674, of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1915:

Daily 354,530
Sunday 538,530

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

GIVE THEM THE LIMIT.

The offense which is charged against the Germans Fay and Scholz is in effect conspiracy to kill non-combatants.

We do not know the penalty prescribed by law for such activities as may be proved against them, but whatever it is it should be applied rigorously, for if there is a case in which the strict logic of law may be followed without a qualm it is this. Justice and public defense alike call for stern treatment.

Aliens who repay our generous hospitality by breaking our laws and plotting against the lives of our people as well as against our international obligations deserve the limit of punishment. If they or any of them have official sanction the matter becomes more grave, but at the least the wholesome effect of swift punishment upon the irresponsible individual should be assured through prompt and vigorous prosecution.

A SCHOOL REFORM PROGRAM.

Mr. Hyde's article of Sunday summarizes the obstacles in the way of obtaining the kind of school management Chicago so urgently needs.

They are a smaller school board, and we may add, a board appointed on different lines than have been followed by any mayor for years; the statutory enlargement of the superintendent with certain powers necessary to his freedom and efficiency; a fixed term of office of reasonable length, and a larger salary than is now provided.

This, or a better summary, if it can be made, should compose a program of school reform, and be backed energetically by every organization in the city which feels any responsible interest in our civic welfare. The present situation is deplorable, but it will go on indefinitely unless we clarify our knowledge of school conditions and concentrate opinion for intelligent improvement. For years we have squabbled and scolded without accomplishing anything. Our schools and our children suffer. It is time to diagnose the case and apply the necessary remedies.

AGAIN THE WIND AND THE WATERWAY.

Congressman Bailey is a windy trope whose opposition, Gov. Dene does not need to fear. If the sound of the human voice could bring a waterway into being this Illinois congressman would have had a twenty-five foot channel constructed from Joliet to the Mississippi ten years ago and might even have been persuaded to blow the sands out of that obstinate river.

Man frequently is wearied by Mr. Rainey, but nature seems to be unmoved by him; and in spite of the diction he has bestowed upon the Illinois waterway and the words he has expended upon it the conditions which seem to retard the movement of an ocean going ship from the lakes to the gulf remain undisturbed. The least man can do is to cumulate nature in this respect.

A GREAT LAKES MARINE?

Unless the interstate commerce commission reverse or postpone its order divorcing railroad ownership of the lake steamboats the lack of an adequate American merchant marine on the great lakes will be as conspicuous as on that other great natural and unimproved highway, the Mississippi river.

If the railroads had issued such a statement it would not have been credited generally. The railroads would be in the position of special pleaders. The Chicago board of trade and the commercial representatives from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin have no cause to overstate the facts or to go to the extra expense and trouble of getting this situation before the commission unless it were serious. The committee named to present the situation, it is expected, will be given unprejudiced hearing.

The theory ten months ago, when the order was published, was that a fleet of independent carriers would run into the markets and from the new period of "healthy rivalry and striving" the ships would get even lower rates, faster schedules, better loading and unloading, decreased insurance, etc. At the end of ten months of watchful waiting the independent carriers that have appeared compare unfavorably with the mythical Swiss navy. There is no chance for their appearance, and there is ground for believing that the independents have been trapped off to the Canadian ports, where the rewards are more pocket filling for the time being.

Whether railroad monopoly be right or wrong, it is apparently the only agency that is ready to operate the boat lines that mean so much to this section of the country. The board of trade has stated its case frankly. The rail owners have been loyal to the shippers; they have maintained regular service at uniform rates, fair advance arrangements, low insurance charges. Actual tariffs have been raised steadily and as regularly as possible, considering that only the commission has the final say on proposed increases. It has been a monopoly, and the railroads have done everything to get the water rates up so that as much more of the business would go to the rail lines. But the interstate com-

merce commission fixes rates, quality of service, schedule, and is captain everywhere. Its decisions are seldom reversed even by the courts. Present conditions are far from ideal. Hoping for dependent service will not produce it. If independents are going into the business at this time they will go in the Atlantic or Alaskan trade, and if they buy boats they will wait until the present war premium on bottoms is off and a purchase would be more businesslike. In the meantime the best section of our merchant marine will be scattered. The particularly disconcerting feature of the situation is that we are spending hundreds of millions of dollars for the Mississippi for a marine and at the same time driving an already flourishing business off the great lakes, where harbors do not have to be dug, where the trade routes are certain, where the boats are piled high with goods ready for shipment and the enormous economic saving is actually being effected. This is a picture.

FOR AN INHERITANCE TAX.

An enlarged army and navy means an increased expenditure upon the army and navy. The American people demand an enlarged army and navy and the question of revenue becomes, therefore, an important phase of the problem of preparedness. We are confronting an immediate increase of appropriation for defense and the certainty that such increase will not tend to diminish in the years to come.

There are three ways to provide a new revenue for new naval and military expenses—by tariff revision, by administrative economies, by new forms of direct taxation.

By replacing or readjusting the Underwood-Simmons tariff act a much larger revenue could be obtained. This would be a defense measure in two directions. It would provide funds for our naval and military defenses. It also would provide defenses for our industry, compelled as it will be, to combat the fierce competition which Europe will inaugurate as soon as war ends.

Whether the Democrats will legislate constructively along these lines remains to be seen. Some of their leaders in congress declare the present law has not had a fair trial and announce their opposition to tariff tinkering. The theory seems to be that in spite of the appearance since its enactment of abnormal commercial and industrial conditions the present act should be left intact until its inadequacy is demonstrated at the cost of American business. This, we are convinced, will not appeal to American common sense. With the new consideration of army and navy needs a vigorous campaign for a prompt and thorough tariff revision should be carried on with success.

The second mentioned means of obtaining funds for defense is reform in expenditures. Both our army and our navy, but especially the latter, are costly out of proportion to the results obtained. The government maintains many unnecessary navy yards and army posts, increasing maintenance cost enormously, and this waste is entrenched in the selfishness of local interests and protected by the log rolling system of congressional politics. If we are to have a large navy and army it becomes more than ever necessary to insist upon the more economical and efficient organization demanded by army and navy experts for many years without avail.

But such economies are not enough. The tremendous waste on ill advised or grafting river and harbor work and on public buildings should be brought down to decent proportions if it cannot be wholly eliminated.

Here is where the campaign on the pork barrel links arms with the campaign for modern defenses. The fight against the rivers and harbors appropriation, led by Frazier in the house and Burton in the senate at the last session, saved forty millions, at least for the time being, and that sum would build three superdreadnaughts.

The third of the methods of raising revenue for defense is by new forms of direct taxation. That the federal income tax has increased is probably inevitable, but what is more desirable is the imposition of a federal inheritance tax.

This form of taxation is less exceptional and has more to commend it than any other. It is not easy to evade. It falls upon those who are most able to bear. If it is sufficiently radical it will accomplish a general social reform as a check upon inordinate concentration of irresponsible wealth.

In an individualist democracy no tax could be more consistent with the ideals and purposes of the nation than an inheritance tax which should tend to equalize opportunity from generation to generation and compel those who are to enjoy increased power and privilege to make special contribution to the common need.

Editorial of the Day

SECRETARY MADDOCK'S PLAN.

[From the Indianapolis News.]

The plan for building up a merchant fleet proposed last night by Secretary Maddock does not differ materially from that embodied in the ship purchase bill that congress refused to pass at its recent session. The chief difference is in the manner of presentation. For now the needs of the navy are put first. The government is to be the controlling partner in a company to be organized for the purpose of building or buying ships to serve as naval auxiliaries. And inasmuch as we could not afford to allow them to the life, we are to use them as traders in times of peace. It is proposed that the government shall lease some of these ships, and operate others.

The scheme is, it cannot be denied, much more attractive when presented from this point of view. But it is the same old scheme, nevertheless. The government is to embark in a business that, by the very theory advanced, does not yield profit enough to attract private capital. It is hard to understand why this Democratic administration should so persistently shrink from the application of this problem. In a recent discussion of the question by an expert writing in The Chicago Tribune, it was pointed out that the main objection to the building up of a merchant marine was archaic shipping laws and restrictive new laws. Mention was also made of the opposition of native shipbuilders to better laws, and of the fact that there were already enough ships to carry the commerce of the world in normal times. It was pointed out that we actually lose men for engaging in foreign trade.

It is proposed to put the government into a business which, under our present laws, private enterprise—always more resourceful than government enterprise—cannot make pay. Not only that, but the participation of the government will still further discourage private initiative. The wonder is that the administration does not urge the sweeping away of all restrictions and the opening of the door wide to American resources and energy. Instead of that, we are asked to put the government in a losing business, in order artificially to build up a merchant marine that might find nothing to do after peace returns. The scheme seems to us to be without merit.

A LINE O'TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

WE are never certain whether a quotation is old enough and sufficiently w. h. to go without the quotation marks, always there are readers who think you are stealing some old master's stuff. These commonly are persons with just enough of learning to accuse, or persons of other than English extraction. As we have remarked, the English is an allusive language, and whole phrases from its literature have become as much a part of speech or writing as the words in the dictionary. There is not much of that sort of thing in the French, and probably none in the German.

A WRITING man like Gilbert Parker should know that the bond between England and America is the English language, that it is a stronger bond today than it was a century ago, and that because of it the serious trouble between the two nations is inconceivable. He mentions Belgium and the Lusitania, but those are merely incidents.

Information Wanted, and in a hurry. Sir: Will Miss Harriet Monroe tell me when Bryant sold "his name and venerable portrait" to the title-pages of books he did not write? Circumstances have lately entangled me in a somewhat extended search on Bryant—but I was always a poor hand at collecting information. Now this would serve me nicely in a footnote (it shall be) to the introduction of my new book, "The Imagist." But she's right about the Imagist. He wouldn't sell his venerable portrait—first, because no Imagist has sufficient vitality to become venerable; and second, because, venerable or otherwise, the only one interested in an Imagist's portrait would be this alienist. W. E. L.

WE have observed innumerable egg-heads leap on street cars that were in rapid motion, and we have known that some day we should see one of them fall like the father of egg-heads, Humpty Dumpty. It happened yesterday, but the egg was not even cracked.

MILWAUKEE AND MUSIC. [Reprint from the Milwaukee Journal.] The musicians of Milwaukee did not attend the recent concert given there by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, even though the "Bostonians" were in the program and had been heard previously in Milwaukee for ten years. Milwaukee is a very German community, and like all German communities in America, it talks about music more than it plays it.

"I ADORER OUT," declares Campanelli, referring to the Wagner opera: "all the notes will be played." The Maestro is a glutton for punishment.

THE JOURNAL OF NEW YORK. School of Journalism Columbia University, New York.—Sir: In response to your query as to the best New York paper: A month here has convinced me that the best papers to read in New York are the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune. In them you get the gist of what is smoldered all over half a dozen papers here. In the School of Journalism the Times is the. On the subway you see mostly World's editions.

[Aside to the truth gang at Elkhart: Clip this and stick it on the wall with the rest of the Line stuff. Yeh-kum.] M. M. F.

"SUEK India, and points east."—The Line. A New Yorker writes that we should have said "other points east." Has this man never traveled, and listened to train announcements?

It is Well to Know What to Expect. [From the Louisville Sefting.]

It is indisputable that we must carry on with the same energy both the war and the negotiations of peace, and must think that not of others, but only of ourselves. Let us keep in mind from this very moment that the final settlement must not be influenced by any sentimental considerations. We have only our own interests to consult. Let us bear in mind that our interests are the interests of humanity itself. As we are the supreme people, our duty henceforth is to lead the march of humanity. It would be a sin against our mission to spare the peoples who are inferior to us.

EVANSTON Congregational church: services for Sunday, Oct. 24.

"Choir—Ho! Every One That Thirsteth." Address—Mr. Frank B. Ebbert, the Attorney of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Incomprehensible. Sir: I am not prepared to deny that it takes all kinds of persons to make a world like ours, but I do not believe that some of them are quite so comprehensible. I was riding in a crowded smoker and occupied a double seat with three other men, who were playing rummy for one cent a point. We were passing through the region of the Baraboo Bluffs. It was a day of blue and gold, with sunlight on catlike hills and wooded slopes that fell away in billowing miles of splendor—a day to look and dream. We passed a gorge where sunbeams glowed like embers below the grey ramparts beyond, and a falcon swung in curves against the blue. And the fellow beside me, who was a derby two sizes too small on the back of his head and chewed a cigar on which the band had been suffered to remain, looked up from his imbecile game and, never dreaming that I had fallen in attention to every step thereof, raucously demanded sympathy for a doubtlessly deserved piece of ill luck.

At that, it is nearly as hard to understand those curled darlings of this thrice blessed community who, when leaves are falling, the smell of autumn is in the air, and the fellow beside me, who was a derby two sizes too small on the back of his head and chewed a cigar on which the band had been suffered to remain, looked up from his imbecile game and, never dreaming that I had fallen in attention to every step thereof, raucously demanded sympathy for a doubtlessly deserved piece of ill luck.

REPLYING to a Waverly, Mass., reader: The quotation which we said was rare was: "The love of money is a root of all evil." You will find that in neither the American Revised Version nor in the older. Almost always we verify a quotation before using it; when we neglect so to do we usually get it wrong.

"WHEN it comes to sticking close to one's business," writes H. M. R., "well—F. A. De Lay of Aurora has been granted a patent on a stop watch."

"I KNEW it," snorted Knott, pointing a finger to his head and whirling it round.—Sat. Eve. Post.

Try that on your smelter and on your head.

Uncle Sam and Anna Samsonette. Sir: Eva La France, who has just arrived at the Chicago Museum, would be an ideal mate for Cartoonist King's bulky Uncle Sam. Eva's portrait sketches throughout her 150 pounds of avoirdupois.

FOR "In the Palace of the King" they are advertising "6,000 persons, 4,000 copies." Yet, says D. W. W., "Kitty Kelly approves the show!"

THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROADERS. Sir: Perhaps you will be good enough to tell me why an electric always keeps the middle of the road.

[Because usually there are two women in it, who are busy "my-dearing" each other that they don't know whether they are in the middle of the road or on the sidewalk.]

FROM a bookkeeper's catalogue: "Modern Minor Poets: five vols. of minor poetry, all presentation copies to Alfred Austin."

"WHAT," inquires A. A. P., "do you do with YOUR presentation copies?"

BR-H-N-H-N-H M. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertaining to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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SMALLPOX IN NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Dr. J. C. Corlies, Newark, N. J. Dear Sir: The statement of Dr. Evans in the clipping from the Newark Daily which you sent is not borne out by the facts. There is scarcely a word of truth in the statement. I have practiced medicine in Niagara Falls continually for thirty-two years. We have never had a case of smallpox here, only smallpox scars. There has not been a single death from smallpox recorded in this city during its entire history.

The people of Niagara Falls have always been and are today opposed to vaccination, always relying upon sanitation and hygiene to carry them through. No case of smallpox has ever originated with the citizens. A few isolated cases have, however, been carried there by tourists, but isolation and sanitation prevented their spreading, while no thought was given to vaccination. Yours truly, J. C. Corlies, President of Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Society for New Jersey.

When in Niagara Falls recently I asked a woman resident of the town if they had any smallpox. She replied that they did not. They never had had any smallpox. A doctor from Ontario had tried to ruin Niagara Falls by saying they had smallpox there in 1913, but he was a liar, whereupon she proceeded to say some very unkindly things about the writer.

In view of the above letters the following citations should be given publicly. I quote first from "The Smallpox Epidemic at Niagara Falls," by Dr. L. R. Williams, deputy commissioner of health of New York state. The cases by year were: 1901, 1; 1902, 1; 1903, 1; 1904, 1; 1905, 1; 1906, 1; 1907, 1; 1908, 1; 1909, 1; 1910, 1; 1911, 1; 1912, 1; 1913, 1; 1914, 1; 1915, 1; 1916, 1; 1917, 1; 1918, 1; 1919, 1; 1920, 1; 1921, 1; 1922, 1; 1923, 1; 1924, 1; 1925, 1; 1926, 1; 1927, 1; 1928, 1; 1929, 1; 1930, 1; 1931, 1; 1932, 1; 1933, 1; 1934, 1; 1935, 1; 1936, 1; 1937, 1; 1938, 1; 1939, 1; 1940, 1; 1941, 1; 1942, 1; 1943, 1; 1944, 1; 1945, 1; 1946, 1; 1947, 1; 1948, 1; 1949, 1; 1950, 1; 1951, 1; 1952, 1; 1953, 1; 1954, 1; 1955, 1; 1956, 1; 1957, 1; 1958, 1; 1959, 1; 1960, 1; 1961, 1; 1962, 1; 1963, 1; 1964, 1; 1965, 1; 1966, 1; 1967, 1; 1968, 1; 1969, 1; 1970, 1; 1971, 1; 1972, 1; 1973, 1; 1974, 1; 1975, 1; 1976, 1; 1977, 1; 1978, 1; 1979, 1; 1980, 1; 1981, 1; 1982, 1; 1983, 1; 1984, 1; 1985, 1; 1986, 1; 1987, 1; 1988, 1; 1989, 1; 1990, 1; 1991, 1; 1992, 1; 1993, 1; 1994, 1; 1995, 1; 1996, 1; 1997, 1; 1998, 1; 1999, 1; 2000, 1; 2001, 1; 2002, 1; 2003, 1; 2004, 1; 2005, 1; 2006, 1; 2007, 1; 2008, 1; 2009, 1; 2010, 1; 2011, 1; 2012, 1; 2013, 1; 2014, 1; 2015, 1; 2016, 1; 2017, 1; 2018, 1; 2019, 1; 2020, 1; 2021, 1; 2022, 1; 2023, 1; 2024, 1; 2025, 1; 2026, 1; 2027, 1; 2028, 1; 2029, 1; 2030, 1; 2031, 1; 2032, 1; 2033, 1; 2034, 1; 2035, 1; 2036, 1; 2037, 1; 2038, 1; 2039, 1; 2040, 1; 2041, 1; 2042, 1; 2043, 1; 2044, 1; 2045, 1; 2046, 1; 2047, 1; 2048, 1; 2049, 1; 2050, 1; 2051, 1; 2052, 1; 2053, 1; 2054, 1; 2055, 1; 2056, 1; 2057, 1; 2058, 1; 2059, 1; 2060, 1; 2061, 1; 2062, 1; 2063, 1; 2064, 1; 2065, 1; 2066, 1; 2067, 1; 2068, 1; 2069, 1; 2070, 1; 2071, 1; 2072, 1; 2073, 1; 2074, 1; 2075, 1; 2076, 1; 2077, 1; 2078, 1; 2079, 1; 2080, 1; 2081, 1; 2082, 1; 2083, 1; 2084, 1; 2085, 1; 2086, 1; 2087, 1; 2088, 1; 2089, 1; 2090, 1; 2091, 1; 2092, 1; 2093, 1; 2094, 1; 2095, 1; 2096, 1; 2097, 1; 2098, 1; 2099, 1; 2100, 1; 2101, 1; 2102, 1; 2103, 1; 2104, 1; 2105, 1; 2106, 1; 2107, 1; 2108, 1; 2109, 1; 2110, 1; 2111, 1; 2112, 1; 2113, 1; 2114, 1; 2115, 1; 2116, 1; 2117, 1; 2118, 1; 2119, 1; 2120, 1; 2121, 1; 2122, 1; 2123, 1; 2124, 1; 2125, 1; 2126, 1; 2127, 1; 2128, 1; 2129, 1; 2130, 1; 2131, 1; 2132, 1; 2133, 1; 2134, 1; 2135, 1; 2136, 1; 2137, 1; 2138, 1; 2139, 1; 2140, 1; 2141, 1; 2142, 1; 2143, 1; 2144, 1; 2145, 1; 2146, 1; 2147, 1; 2148, 1; 2149, 1; 2150, 1; 2151, 1; 2152, 1; 2153, 1; 2154, 1; 2155, 1; 2156, 1; 2157, 1; 2158, 1; 2159, 1; 2160, 1; 2161, 1; 2162, 1; 2163, 1; 2164, 1; 2165, 1; 2166, 1; 2167, 1; 2168, 1; 2169, 1; 2170, 1; 2171, 1; 2172, 1; 2173, 1; 2174, 1; 2175, 1; 2176, 1; 2177, 1; 2178, 1; 2179, 1; 2180, 1; 2181, 1; 2182, 1; 2183, 1; 2184, 1; 2185, 1; 2186, 1; 2187, 1; 2188, 1; 2189, 1; 2190, 1; 2191, 1; 2192, 1; 2193, 1; 2194, 1; 2195, 1; 2196, 1; 2197, 1; 2198, 1; 2199, 1; 2200, 1; 2201, 1; 2202, 1; 2203, 1; 2204, 1; 2205, 1; 2206, 1; 2207, 1; 2208, 1; 2209, 1; 2210, 1; 2211, 1; 2212, 1; 2213, 1; 2214, 1; 2215, 1; 2216, 1; 2217, 1; 2218, 1; 2219, 1; 2220, 1; 2221, 1; 2222, 1; 2223, 1; 2224, 1; 2225, 1; 2226, 1; 2227, 1; 2228, 1; 2229, 1; 2230, 1; 2231, 1; 2232, 1; 2233, 1; 2234, 1; 2235, 1; 2236, 1; 2237, 1; 2238, 1; 2239, 1; 2240, 1; 2241, 1; 2242, 1; 2243, 1; 2244, 1; 2245, 1; 2246, 1; 2247, 1; 2248, 1; 2249, 1; 2250, 1; 2251, 1; 2252, 1; 2253, 1; 2254, 1; 2255, 1; 2256, 1; 2257, 1; 2258, 1; 2259, 1; 2260, 1; 2261, 1; 2262, 1; 2263, 1; 2264, 1; 2265, 1; 2266, 1; 2267, 1; 2268, 1; 2269, 1; 2270, 1; 2271, 1; 2272, 1; 2273, 1; 2274, 1; 2275, 1; 2276, 1; 2277, 1; 2278, 1; 2279, 1; 2280, 1; 2281, 1; 2282, 1; 2283, 1; 2284, 1; 2285, 1; 2286, 1; 2287, 1; 2288, 1; 2289, 1; 2290, 1; 2291, 1; 2292, 1; 2293, 1; 2294, 1; 2295, 1; 2296, 1; 2297, 1; 2298, 1; 2299, 1; 2300, 1; 2301, 1; 2302, 1; 2303, 1; 2304, 1; 2305, 1; 2306, 1; 2307, 1; 2308, 1; 2309, 1; 2310, 1; 2311, 1; 2312, 1; 2313, 1; 2314, 1; 2315, 1; 2316, 1; 2317, 1; 2318, 1; 2319, 1; 2320, 1; 2321, 1; 2322, 1; 2323, 1; 2324, 1; 2325, 1; 2326, 1; 2327, 1; 2328, 1; 2329, 1; 2330, 1; 2331, 1; 2332, 1; 2333, 1; 2334, 1; 2335, 1; 2336, 1; 2337, 1; 2338, 1; 2339, 1; 2340, 1; 2341, 1; 2342, 1; 2343, 1; 2344, 1; 2345, 1; 2346, 1; 2347, 1; 2348, 1; 2349, 1; 2350, 1; 2351, 1; 2352, 1; 2353, 1; 2354, 1; 2355, 1; 2356, 1; 2357, 1; 2358, 1; 2359, 1; 2360, 1; 2361, 1; 2362, 1; 2363, 1; 2364, 1; 2365, 1; 2366, 1; 2367, 1; 2368, 1; 2369, 1; 2370, 1; 2371, 1; 2372, 1; 2373, 1; 2374, 1; 2375, 1; 2376, 1; 2377, 1; 2378, 1; 2379, 1; 2380, 1; 2381, 1; 2382, 1; 2383, 1; 2384, 1; 2385, 1; 2386, 1; 2387, 1; 2388, 1; 2389, 1; 2390, 1; 2391, 1; 2392, 1; 2393, 1; 2394, 1; 2395, 1; 2396, 1; 2397, 1; 2398, 1; 2399, 1; 2400, 1; 2401, 1; 2402, 1; 2403, 1; 2404, 1; 2405, 1; 2406, 1; 2407, 1; 2408, 1; 2409, 1; 2410, 1; 2411, 1; 2412, 1; 2413, 1; 2414, 1; 2415, 1; 2416, 1; 2417, 1; 2418, 1; 2419, 1; 2420, 1; 2421, 1; 2422, 1; 2423, 1; 2424, 1; 2425, 1; 2426, 1; 2427, 1; 2428, 1; 2429,

GAIN.



Now, I was the Sick Man.

People.

and address of the writers.

ATION OF INTENTION.

Oct. 21.—(To the Friend of the

look out his first naturaliza-

in 1904. He died before get-

second papers in May, 1906. I

years ago. Does this make

According to the old law,

Law approved June 20, 1906,

opposite. With which will I com-

WILL KESLER, 840 Read court.

men of intention does not of itself

ship. It would appear that the

writer of the inquiry declared his

become a citizen of the United

before the son reached the age

such is a fact, naturaliza-

to the sixth subdivision of

of the act of June 20, 1906, which

When an alien who has

intention to become a citizen of

States dies before he is actually

the widow and minor children of

by complying with the other

of this act, be naturalized without

denial of intention.

MELTON A. STURGIS,

Chief Naturalization Examiner.

DUE TO STINK BOMBS.

Oct. 22.—(To the Friend of the

J.—While attending the mas-

at the Casino theater, Mad-

barborn streets, I noticed these

stink bombs working, but the

was so stuffy and uncomfortable

G. J. E.

pleasure and exhaust me were

at the time of inspection, and it

our records that the same are

in operation during performance. I

however, that some malicious

ask bombs on the floor of this

the picture screen. The same

known means have been used to

but it was noticeable at the

three days afterward.

JOHN DILL, ROSENBERG,

Commissioner of Health.

PETITION FOR PAVING.

Oct. 21.—(To the Friend of the

Kindly tell me when Walton

between North Hoyne avenue and

street will be paved.

A RESIDENT.

ment has as yet made no plans

Walton street from Hoyne avenue

street, and, therefore, we do not

when the street will be paved. If

the street is to be paved, it is

property owners with petition.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN, Secretary.

PEOPLE.

AGES AND CANDIDATES.

Oct. 23.—(Editor of the Trib-

by should candidates for legis-

lative office be important

professional, or religious organ-

to sign up secret pledges one way

while a public campaign be-

PRESIDENT WINS
SUPPORT OF HAY
TO DEFENSE PLANCritics of Wilson Say Army and
Navy Experts Were Not Con-
sulted on His Program.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—President Wilson has succeeded in lining up the chairman of the house and senate military and naval affairs committees in support of his program of strengthening the national defense.

The most formidable obstacle to achievement of the administration defense program was removed today when the president at a conference at the White House won Representative Hay, chairman of the house military affairs committee, to support of the Garrison army scheme.

Attitude Taken by Hay.
After a careful study of the army program," he said, "I can say that I will give my hearty support. I will make every effort to put it through, for I feel that it is a reasonable and conservative program."

It is probable that the measure will be introduced in the house immediately after congress convenes and will be considered before the house committee on military affairs for about a month or so, he said. We shall expedite its passage as much as possible.

It is probable that I shall introduce a separate bill of my own to provide an adequate system of militia pay, and you can say for me that the organized militia will be well taken care of. The pay scheme will provide probably for pay to the state forces during military encampments of from 10 to 25 per cent of the regular army pay."

Wilson Will Take Stump.
Next week the president will confer with Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs. He already is assured of his support. The president already has conferred with Senator Tillman, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, and Representative Pagett of the house committee on naval affairs, and has no misgivings as to their attitude.

The second stage of the campaign for the passage of the national defense program will be entered when the president makes a speech before the Manhattan club in New York on Nov. 2 and Secretary Garrison takes the stump as the administration's defender of the program.

Secretary Garrison is planning an elaborate speaking tour, to include engagements in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, and he is preparing a powerful argument with which to combat the Bryan campaign.

Who Made Up Program?
Few officials in the war department profess to have any knowledge as to the origin of the program. The program was made up by the president himself, dictated the terms and then induced Secretary Garrison to advocate them as his own. The program was completed a report, outlining a definite military policy for the United States. This report supposedly was to have been submitted to both the secretary and the general staff. The general staff, so far as is known, however, never has commented upon the war college's report in any way. So, it is concluded, the views of the general staff on the war college scheme, if not to be possible, so officers say, to obtain them.

Some weeks ago Secretary of War Garrison submitted a report on army reorganization to President Wilson. This report was sent back from the White House with orders to revise it materially. It is the opinion of many officers that it was ordered revised not in the interest of the country but in the interest of the Democratic party.

Had Not Seen Program.
The head of one of the most important departments in the army is said to have been asked his opinion of the continental army scheme and the possibility of obtaining voluntary conscripts in their army. His reply to the question, according to report, was:

"How do I know? I haven't been consulted or asked to give it any consideration."

Officers of the general staff, as well as the chief officers in the various divisions, "are just as much in the dark as the people concerning the plans of the administration to build up its great continental army. How are the men to be recruited? By counties, by states, by congressional districts? Who is to pay for their equipment? Are they to be the national government? Who will pay them for the two months' time they put in camp each year? It is seriously doubted around the war department that 500,000 men in this country can afford to give up eight weeks each year for military training without pay unless the government can guarantee each voter so many weeks of camp life each year at so much cost. A fine idea, isn't it?"

It strikes me, and it strikes many of my friends, that this continental army may turn out to be one of the greatest political machines in the world. If it proves a failure without pay, the alternative is success with pay. Can't you imagine congressmen out getting recruits in their districts? Why, each congressman could guarantee each voter so many weeks of camp life each year at so much cost. A fine idea, isn't it?"

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THAT HORRID OFFICE BOY.



HAUNTS OF VICE ALL GONE?
NOT IN GLEESON'S NEW BOOK

Nineteenth Ward Politician Tells
About How 5,000 Girls Are Lost
Yearly in Chicago.

You may have been told that the notorious dives of Custom House place are a thing of the past; that the Twenty-second street "red light district" looks like a deserted village; that Ike Bloom has moved to Burnham.

You may even have encountered the rumor that the secretaries of certain anti-vice societies are having a hard time finding something to crusade against. It isn't so.

"Can Such Things Be?" is on its way to set the world right about Chicago. It comes from the pen of William Gleeson, author of "Vice and Virtue." Nineteenth ward politician and an attaché of the office of the county clerk, Mr. Gleeson received proof of his book yesterday.

"It is a white slave story," he said, "dealing with the trade in innocence, which still goes forward at the rate of 5,000 girls a year here in Chicago. It is the aim of the author to show the manner by which experts in the profession first secure their victims and the helplessness of those once secure in the tolls."

SUPERSTITION OF FATHER
LEADS TO DEATH OF SON.

Parent's Refusal to Permit Physicians to Amputate Boy's Arm Results Fatally.

"Not Absolutely not! So long as the boy can move one finger there must be no cutting. You doctors are all ways wanting to cut up people."

But the boy's life depends upon it—"Not!"

Yesterday at the coroner's inquest over the body of 9-year old Walter Sokolinski, 8313 Burley avenue, physicians agreed that the boy had met his death because his father, moved by superstition, refused to allow surgeons to amputate his arm's arm. The boy recently had his arm injured in a train accident.

HE BACKS NEWSSTAND LAW.

Judge Denis E. Sullivan yesterday refused to grant an injunction sought by the Curtis Publishing company to restrain the city of Chicago from enforcing an ordinance restricting the sale of magazines and papers on the street corner newsstands to local publications.

"I am inclined to believe," Judge Sullivan said, "that the Curtis Publishing company has no vested rights of property to sell the Saturday Evening Post on the streets and corners as would entitle them to relief in this case."

An appeal will be taken.

Killed in Automobile Crash.

Max Salt, a student at the University of Chicago, died yesterday of his injuries from a crash, the result of his brother, Louis, a salesman, formerly of Chicago, was killed in an automobile accident near Columbus, O.

His Pay Comes Last.

"After the local expenses are paid by the collections we give to local charities, the firemen's fund, the associated charities, the Y. M. C. A., or any organization which it is deemed best for us to help. I never get a cent until the last day, when a free will offering is taken."

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"GET RESULTS,"
SUNDAY URGES

Gospel Campaign Leader
Asserts His "Methods"
Go with Him.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
How the big evangelistic campaign which is to begin in Chicago Dec. 31, 1916, under the leadership of "Billy" Sunday, is to be staged was explained yesterday by the evangelist and his party of workers in a series of meetings which began in the morning and continued through the evening. Mr. Sunday spoke only at the morning and evening meetings and his helpers did the rest.

"Some people say they would like to have me but they don't like my methods," said "Billy" as he addressed over 400 of the pastors and business men of the city at the Hotel La Salle. "But remember my methods go with me."

"I have a few things which have been forged out on the anvil of experience. It's easy to theorize, but I am doing the thing. If I did the thing the way some people would like to have me do it I wouldn't be worth any more than they are."

He gave tabernacle specifications. "The first thing we must have is a tabernacle centrally located, in Philadelphia we had ground which the city owned furnished us. In Pittsburgh the use of the ground was donated by Mr. Frick."

"Then the tabernacle must be constructed properly. There must be no floor, but the ground must be covered with baled shavings. They will not burn and are noiseless. Our Philadelphia tabernacle accommodated 17,000 persons. We had a hospital, nurse room, and every needed convenience."

"As to finances, just remember you don't have to pledge me a single sou. All you have to guarantee is the money for the expenses. We can't have carpenters and other workmen sitting around for weeks without their pay, waiting for me to come, and then wait another week or two until you are induced to come down with the money. In Philadelphia there was a guarantee fund of \$250,000."

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CHARLTON, WIFE
SLAYER, TO GO
FREE IN MONTH

American Given Light Sentence
by Jury in Italy; Amnesty
Also Counts.

COMO, Italy, Oct. 25.—Porter Charlton, the American who has been on trial here charged with murdering his wife in 1910, today was sentenced to six years and eight months imprisonment.

Deducting from this period the amnesty granted him under the law and the time he already has spent in prison, Charlton will be liberated in twenty-nine days.

Baron Schiavo, the presiding judge, before the case went to the jury asked Charlton whether he had anything to add to the defense. With tears in his eyes, Charlton exclaimed:

"I trust entirely to Italian justice. I can only say that I am a most unfortunate man."

Charlton said that after his release he would return to the United States and join his family.

Prosecutor Asks Heavy Sentence.

The prosecutor denied Charlton had had premeditation for killing his wife, and insinuated he married her for her savings and that he had appropriated her jewelry after killing her. He concluded his address with a demand for a heavy sentence.

Speaking in defense of Charlton, Attorney Cattaneo maintained that the prisoner was an epileptic and that he was totally irresponsible when the crime was committed, and that there was, in addition, great provocation.

The jury found Charlton only partially responsible and that there were extenuating circumstances.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Porter Charlton killed his wife in their villa on Lake Como June 9, 1910. He was 30 years old and she a number of years his senior. She was Mrs. Neville H. Castle, a daughter of Henry H. Scott of San Francisco. Charlton's father is Paul Charlton, former federal judge of the district of Porto Rico.

Charlton and his bride were on their honeymoon at Lake Como when he killed her. Placing her body in a trunk, he threw it into Lake Como, where it was found by a boatman. Charlton fled from Italy and returned to the United States. He was arrested when he landed and immediately confessed. He said his wife was subject to fits of violent temper and that when enraged she showed abuse on him. It was during one of these fits he seized a mallet and struck her on the head, killing her.

For three years Charlton was held prisoner in Jersey City before he was returned to Italy for trial. Since his return to Italy in 1913 Charlton has been in the jail at Como. The trial was delayed several times, finally beginning on Oct. 18.

THIRTEEN DEAD
IN FACTORY FIRE

Girls Trapped in Building
in Pittsburgh When
Blaze Starts.

INQUIRY IS OPENED.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 25.—Thirteen persons were killed and eight injured by a fire in a four story building, the two upper floors of which were occupied by the Union Paper Box company, today. Of the dead all were young women employed by the company except one.

Frank J. West, supervising inspector of the state department of labor and industry, asserted that fire escapes were inadequate.

Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong at once ordered that the police, city council, and the corner make a thorough investigation of the fire.

Gave Life for Others.

One of the heroes of the fire was Peter Vallon, who is among the dead. When the fire was discovered he was working in the building. He groped his way through the smoke to the street, where he heard girls frantically calling for help from the upper floors.

Tying a handkerchief about his mouth, he rushed into the building. Six times he staggered to the street with the unconscious form of a girl in his arms.

When he failed to appear the seventh time, however, spectators called the attention of the firemen, who instituted a search and found Vallon's charred body on the second floor. Near him lay the body of a young girl whom he had evidently tried to rescue when overcome by smoke.

Two Others Are Heroes.

Joseph L. Bush, aged 24, and A. J. Beagle, employed on the second floor of the building, were about to jump when they were attracted by the screams of girls in the window above. The men told the girls to jump. One by one as the girls leaped Bush and Beagle caught them, lowered them as far as they could, and then let them drop to the sidewalk.

C. R. Carlisle, driver of a transfer wagon, drove his wagon into an alley in the rear of the building and threw up a rope to girls in a window. After making one end fast they slid down the rope to safety.

Margaret Steigerwald, aged 17, who was injured by jumping from a third floor window, said she and five other girls were trapped in the building when someone threw a door at the head of the stairway on the second floor.

HOW ABOUT NEW POSTOFFICE

If You've Got an Opinion on Where It Should Be Built You're Invited to Conference.

William G. McDoo, secretary of the treasury, is scheduled to arrive in Chicago next Sunday for a series of public hearings on the question of a site for the new postoffice building. The hearings will begin on Monday and will be held in the federal building. All persons having an interest in the location of the new postoffice will be invited to the conference for the purpose of voicing their preference.

When You Want to
be Hungry

When meal-time approaches and you have no appetite, it's a simple matter to make yourself hungry.

Drink a cup of Steero. Drop a Steero Cube into a cup, pour on boiling water, and drink it when the Cube is dissolved, which is almost instantly.

The flavor of Steero and the stimulus of its heat start the digestive juices flowing. It prepares your stomach to receive food. Your appetite wakes up.

Steero Cubes are sold by Druggists, Grocers and Delicatessen Dealers in boxes of 12, 50 and 100 Cubes. Look for the name "Steero" on the box and accept no others.

Schiffman & Co., Distributors, New York

STEERO CUBES

Made by American Kitchen Products Co., New York

"A Cube makes a Cup"

Awarded Medal of Honor at Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco, 1915

Simply Add Boiling Water

Hold five-dollar gold pieces, half dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies. Makes saving easy. Saves money fast because you always have a coin or two—you just drop them in—and you don't miss them. Surprising how money mounts up—just "pin" money. Practically clear gain. Try it.

All you have to do to get this "almost magic" bank is to open a savings account with us for one dollar. Savings Department is on the ground floor—street level—no stairs to climb. We are under both national and state control. Don't fail to get this coin bank and try saving this easy way. Three per cent interest paid.

On Mondays open all day until 8 p. m.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Central Trust Company of Illinois

Capital and Surplus Profits \$8,200,000 Deposits \$42,500,000

ACTRESS' STORY ENMESSES MEN ON TAVERN RIDE

Domestic Plots and Counterplots Hatched in Moonlight Involve Charles Bosch.

(Continued from first page.)

fuss over Dr. Price as well. I said: 'What do you mean?' 'He said: "Why, last summer at a week end party in Dr. Price's cottage in Michigan he caught me with his wife and in case he should ever bring it up I should like to have something on him."

Weeps Her Homeward Way. "I became very angry and said: 'I didn't come here to go out with any one or stay out with any one, and I'm going home.' Then I began to cry.

"I walked over to Dr. Price and said: 'Doctor, be careful what you do; there's some one trying to get something on you.'

"A little later we went back to town. When I read in the papers about Dr. Price's divorce trouble and his suit against Mr. Bosch, I called him up and told him what Mr. Bosch had said to me. I am leaving for Los Angeles on Wednesday to work for a moving picture company, so I won't be able to testify in court. That's why I'm making my deposition now.

"I was married in 1907 to Fred Bemis Tryon and was divorced in 1912. In Troy, N. Y. I have lived in Chicago about a year, and am now living with my mother, Mrs. Anna H. Benson, at 4737 Kenmore avenue."

Not a Free Lance.

Attorney Charles Lederer, representing Bosch, began questioning Miss Benson about her visits to various cafes and saloons in the neighborhood of 3000 Broadway. She admitted having visited them, but said she never had gone into one of the saloons except when escorted by a man.

Attorney Sellick, Dr. Price's counsel, began to read into the record his objections to Mr. Lederer's questions, charging they were being put for the purpose of intimidating the witness.

His client, Dr. Price, interrupted him. "You big kike!" he yelled, "I'll punch your face, you big kike!" "I want to say here," declared Mr. Lederer, "that if Dr. Price addresses me any more in such language, I'll walk out of this room and allow the deposition to be taken without any representation by Mr. Bosch present."

Mum as to Married Men.

"Who were the other two men besides Mr. Rose of Chicago, Mr. Kraville, Mr. Bosch, and Dr. Price?" asked Mr. Lederer.

"They were both married men and from out of town. I refuse to give their names."

"Was one of them R. Munro Ross of Baltimore, general superintendent of claims of the Maryland Casualty company?"

"I refuse to answer."

"Was the other one named Hulburd, also of the Maryland Casualty company?"

"I refuse to answer."

"On the way from the Broadway cafe to the Lincoln tavern in Morton Grove—twenty-two miles—were you sitting on any one's lap?"

"I was sitting on Mr. Kraville's lap."

Sat on Unmarried Lap.

"Is Mr. Kraville married?"

"No."

"Were you sitting on the lap of Mr. Rose of Baltimore?"

"I wasn't sitting on the lap of any one of Baltimore."

"I may have to end this deposition to get an order for contempt for refusal to give those men's names. How did they look?"

"They were of Dr. Price's build—about 5 feet 11 inches and sturdily set."

"Did any of the men careen you?"

"If you mean 'hit' there was no careening."

"On the way back to town, where did you sit?"

"I sat about the same place."

"Did you go to the Grand Pacific hotel that night with R. Munro Ross?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you register with him under assumed names and occupy room 213 together?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't Mr. Bosch call you up the next morning and ask how you felt?"

"No, sir."

"Where is Mr. Kraville's office?"

"In the insurance exchange building."

"Was he working for the same company that R. Munro Ross and Mr. Hulburd are officials of?"

"I don't know."

Only in His Office.

"Did you call Mr. Bosch up during May and say: 'You know Dr. Price, I am Betty Benson; you remember the Lincoln tavern party?' Dr. Price hasn't treated me right, and I want to give you something; you had better see me." Did you tell Mr. Bosch that?"

"If you want to see me, you must see me in my office."

"No, sir; positively not."

"Did you ask Mr. Bosch at the tavern to dance with you, and didn't he refuse?"

"He said he didn't dance."

"Is there any objection," asked Mr.

Doctors, Dentists and Other Professional Men

State and Madison, the "Student Corner" in the World's Bank and Trust Company has been for a number of years, the Bank most convenient to practically every professional man in the Loop.

Here is a bank where it is a pleasure to do business. The officers are all men who take a personal interest in the depositors. Professional men, as a class, do not have the time or facilities for investigating securities and welcome the individual services which we are in a position to render.

They are carefully looked over without obligation on their part to confer with us regarding any phase of their financial affairs.

Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company

THE BANK

on the

"World's bank corner"

at the

corner of

Madison

and

State

streets

Chicago

Savings

Bank

and

Trust

Girl Hurls Fireside Dynamite.



MISS BETTY BENSON

Lederer at this point, "Is there any objection to having a gentleman stenographer take the rest of this testimony?"

Gray Haired Typist Inert.

The gray haired woman stenographer took down his question impassively, and Attorney Sellick said:

"She's taken it so far; let her take the rest of it."

"On the way back to town," Attorney Lederer continued, "weren't you sitting on the back seat with R. Munro Ross, and wasn't Mr. Ross hugging and kissing you?"

"No, sir."

"Did Dr. Price ever call you up and ask you about getting a girl to stay all night in his office at 175 West Jackson boulevard?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever get any money in this case from any one?"

"I did not."

"Did Dr. Price ever tell you he could not get any more money from Charles Bosch after the case came into public print?"

"No, sir."

"You tried your best to make up to Bosch, didn't you?"

"I did not. They all looked alike to me."

"Were you at Dr. Price's apartment at 4811 Lake Park avenue with another girl for five days since his wife sued for divorce?"

"I was not."

"How many drinks did you have at the Broadway cafe and the Lincoln tavern?"

"I had about six. But I was neither stoned nor half stoned."

"Before dinner," she said in answer to a question, "I had one cocktail."

"You know a cocktail when you see it?"

"I hope so. You can't live in Chicago or any other city if you don't."

Now Come Real Tears.

Before Miss Benson had finished Attorney Lederer had forced her to admit that the "other two men" were a man named Hulburd and a man named Ross, both from out of town. She said she didn't know their first names.

Mr. Bosch is vice president of the Henry Bosch company, wall paper dealers at 233 South Wabash avenue. He lives at 3810 Pershing avenue and is married. Dr. Price in his suit asserts Mr. Bosch's half million dollars was used by him in stealing Mrs. Price's love.

"I don't know," she said, as the Lincoln tavern, Attorney Lederer reminded.

"Why?"

"Because I was asked to get something on Dr. Price, just as if I wasn't respectable."

And the tears—real ones—began to flow.

"I never learned that, and I don't know it even now," answered Mr. Sanders, slowly. "Those bonds were held in trust by the La Salle bank. I have a receipt for the bonds from John H. Rife, who was trust officer at the time."

Three weeks ago Receiver William C. Niblack testified that when he took over the assets of the bank he found among them 400 bonds of the Illinois-Louisiana Land company. These bonds have a par value of \$200 each, and according to Mr. Niblack, were carried on the bank's books as assets worth \$200,000. The prosecution introduced into the evidence 200 of the 400 bonds and the books of the bank. Mr. Niblack declared the remaining 200 were in the hands of M. J. Flynn, former city treasurer, who had received them as collateral for the city deposits.

Son Witness Against Father.

Mr. Sanders also told how he drew a check for \$100,000 to purchase stock in the A. H. Hill state bank on April 3, 1914. He drew the check, he said, at Munday's request and based it on two of Munday's own checks deposited to his credit in the La Salle Street bank. The stock, he claimed, he induced in blank and handed to Munday.

The testimony given by Mr. Sanders came as the climax to a day of sensationalism. While his mother sat sobbing violently, with her face buried in her hands, J. Guy Munday, son of the defendant, took the

MUNDAY LISTED TRUST BONDS AS ASSETS, CHARGE

Witness at Banker's Trial Says They Were Used Also as Collateral for Deposits.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Morris, Ill., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—The La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank headed its assets by listing as ready sources bonds given it to be held in trust, and even turned over some of these bonds to the city treasurer of Chicago as collateral for municipal deposits. This is the purport of the testimony given in the Circuit court here today by Jared Y. Sanders, former governor of Louisiana and now receiver for the Illinois-Louisiana Land company, who took the stand for the state in the prosecution of Charles B. Munday on charges of conspiracy.

According to Mr. Sanders, he gave to the trust officer of the La Salle Street bank \$200,000 in unissued bonds of the Illinois-Louisiana Land company. This was done, said Mr. Sanders, early in 1914, when he was controlling stockholder in the land company and also its attorney. These bonds, Mr. Sanders declared, were given to the bank for safe keeping against the time when they might be sold to take up the indebtedness of the company.

Didn't Know of Bank's Action. "When did you learn that \$228,000 worth of these bonds had been taken from the vaults and listed as \$200,000 in assets of the bank?" asked Assistant State's Attorney Hayden N. Bell.

"I never learned that, and I don't know it even now," answered Mr. Sanders, slowly. "Those bonds were held in trust by the La Salle bank. I have a receipt for the bonds from John H. Rife, who was trust officer at the time."

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The testimony given by Mr. Sanders came as the climax to a day of sensationalism. While his mother sat sobbing violently, with her face buried in her hands, J. Guy Munday, son of the defendant, took the

stand at the opening of the morning session. An unwilling witness for the prosecution, he told Assistant State's Attorney William H. Holt, that he did not know where the account books of his father's enterprises were located and that he would make no effort to find them.

Directly contradicting the testimony given by young Munday, Ed Miller of Litchfield, trustee under the completion in bankruptcy of C. B. Munday & Co. and the Litchfield Mill and Elevator company, declared at the afternoon session he had turned the books into the Munday Litchfield offices at Munday's request. Later, he said, he had gone to the offices to look over the books, but had been unable to do so.

Another Unwilling Witness.

J. F. X. Cannon, one time cash-in-hand manager of Munday's private bank of Smithboro, proved a most unwilling witness. He contradicted himself several times, denied testimony he had given before the Cook county grand jury when he had turned the books into the Munday Litchfield offices at Munday's request. Later, he said, he had gone to the offices to look over the books, but had been unable to do so.

At the morning session he admitted he had talked over the case with the Munday counsel, and when at the afternoon session his memory improved regarding certain transactions, he admitted under close questioning that he had conferred with the Munday lawyers during recesses. Whenever questioned regarding any important transaction, however, Cannon's memory failed. His testimony, the prosecuting attorneys said, may result in perjury indictments.

SEER LEADER NEAR DEATH.

Frank Ryan, Held to Testify Against Halpin, Victim of Tuberculosis.

Frank Ryan, a member of the clairvoyant trust, is dying with tuberculosis at the Augustana hospital. He has been there for ten weeks, and the attending physicians have practically given up all hope for his recovery. When Frank, his brother "Jimmy," and C. P. (Barney) Bertrache were arrested, Barney and "Jimmy" agreed to confess their dealings with the police if State's Attorney Hoyne would grant immunity to Frank. Mr. Hoyne has not yet granted the immunity; because the bargain will not be fulfilled until after Frank testifies against former Capt. John J. Halpin.

MEXICAN ADMITS BORDER CRIMES?

Leaders in Texas Disorders May Be Caught as Result of Alleged Confession.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

Brownsville, Tex., Oct. 25.—An alleged border bandit confession, claimed to have been received by the sheriff's department from Chano Flores, a Mexican prisoner, not only admits participation in last Monday night's train wreck and murders near here, but involves several other Mexicans and leads the officers to believe they are on the trail of the chief offenders in the Texas border terrors of the last three months.

Lucas Chapa, another Mexican, arrested with Flores, denies the story. The sheriff's department is making arrests every day and has about 100 men suspected of complicity in recent depredations.

500 Reported in Texas Army.

The supposed confession of Flores says that the prime object of the series of raids has been to "secure liberty and independence for Mexicans in Texas." Robbery and loot, it says, are of secondary importance.

The so-called Texas revolutionary army was described as a force of about 500, divided into several companies. The one to which Flores is said to have belonged contained from fifty to sixty men. The name of the alleged captain of the company which made the raid on the train last Monday night was given.

Confession Given Bandits' Names.

The confession gave the names of three men who, it was said, pulled a rail out just ahead of the engine. Movements of members of the band after the wreck were described. The confession did not say why the bandits killed the soldiers and shot Mr. E. R. McCain and H. J. Wallis, but permitted other Americans on the train to escape unhurt.

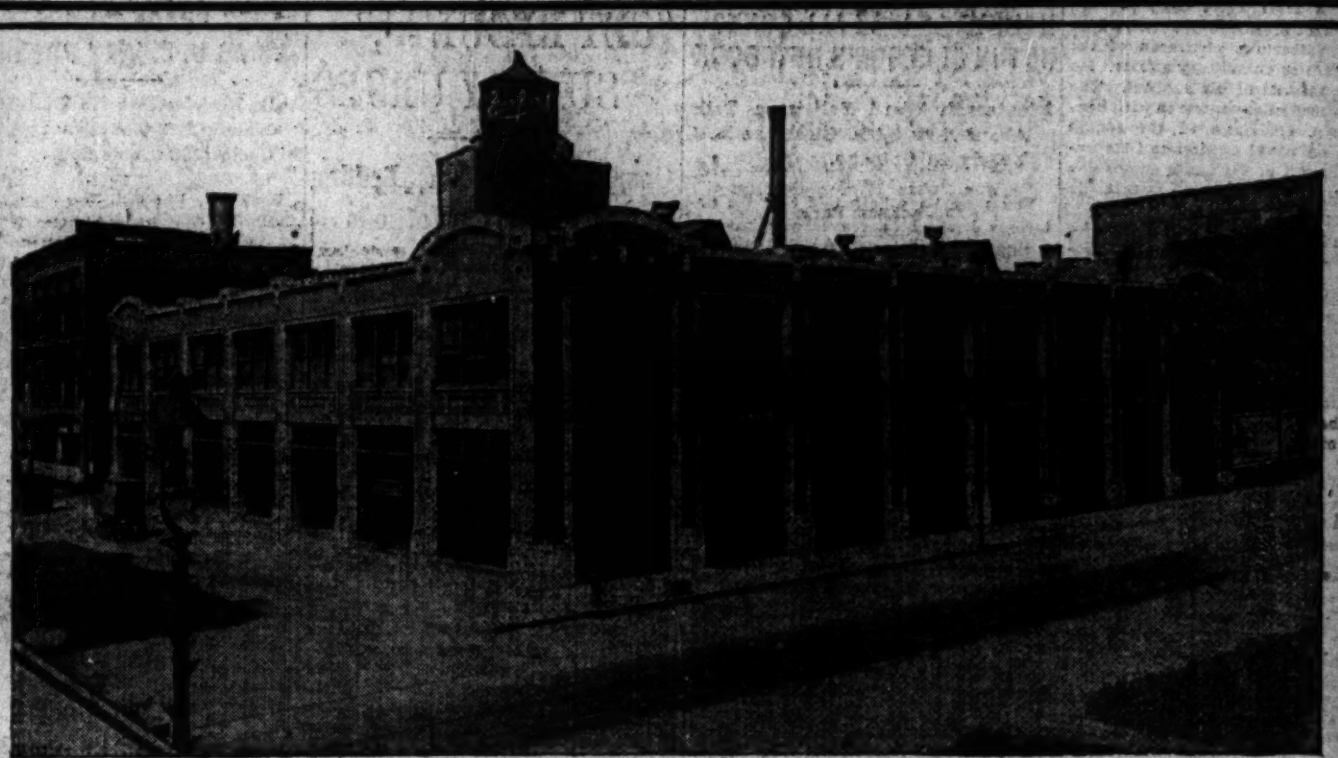
Weekly Fashion Notes For the Careful Dresser

CREATURE comfort knows no law of style, but an unmistakable air of aristocracy permeates the warm fall overcoats we are showing. Thus, you can be assured of a fashionable appearance without the slightest sacrifice of comfort. Atterbury "Special" overcoats, \$30.



ideal fabrics have encountered ideal workmanship, where the lines and modeling reflect the ideals of genius styling. All fall styles and colors, suits and overcoats, \$25.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Cor. State and Jackson



Announcing the Garford Motor Truck Company

The enormous growth in Garford business in this territory has made necessary the opening of a factory branch in Chicago.

With recent additions to the Garford line and the subsequent increased demand, there came also increased requirements in representation and service.

These facts, together with the enlargement of their own business did not permit the Overland Motor Company to continue as Garford Distributors.

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Incorporated, as the Chicago Branch will be known, will maintain offices, sales-rooms and service station at 23rd Street and Indiana Avenue.

The equipment is unusually complete, including everything that goes to make a thoroughly modern and up-to-date motor truck establishment. Facilities are furnished for giving Garford owners the very highest type of technical service.

The company will have the ability as well as the willingness to meet any demand of customers. Patrons are assured of prompt and courteous attention.

Mr. G. A. Crane, formerly in charge of the commercial car division of the Overland Motor Company, has assumed the duties of manager. He will be assisted by a capable staff of motor truck experts, many of whom he has taken with him from his old organization.

It is on the superiority alike of its vehicles and its service that the Garford Motor Truck Company, Incorporated, makes its claim for patronage.



The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio

Manufacturers of Trucks of 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5 and 6 ton capacity

Distributors and Service Stations

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis; St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, El Paso, Dallas, Houston, San Francisco.

Why don't I feel more rested?



Instead of feeling alert and brisk in the morning—fatigue poisons have left you limp. What happens, and how to help remove the cause.

Few people realize that fatigue creates deadly poisons in their systems.

Ordinarily, nature will remove these poisons when we are at rest. But when we overwork, our system is loaded down with fatigue poisons which nature is unable to completely remove.

That is why, after a day's hard work, you find yourself "tired" next morning—and wonder why you don't feel more rested.

Doctor Mosso, of Turin, Italy, proved that these poisons pass into the blood and are carried to all parts of the body. He injected the blood of a tired dog into a fresh dog and the latter then showed every evidence of fatigue.

One cause of fatigue easily removed

Pounding away on hard leather heels, stepping down with a bang on flinty pave-

ments, is a serious factor in producing fatigue poisons. An average of 8,000 steps a day will jolt your spine with a total of 1,200,000 pounds.

You can remove this great cause of fatigue by wearing O'Sullivan's Heels of New, Live Rubber—they absorb the jolts and jars of your daily walk. You will feel the difference in the evening when you come home and in the morning when you rise.

Try this little experiment in health saving today. Be sure to ask for O'Sullivan's; black, tan or white; for men, women and children; 50c attached at any shoe store or shoemaker's.



ARTIST TELLS H PAINTING

Had to Have Polka Dot dental

Painting president

Just \$1,200, accord

L. Huntley, not to

be used to produce

time and to place

of former Gov. H.

never grew there.

Mrs. Huntley, who

told her story year

ago, said she had

been heard. The

Charles A. House

district attorney

Robert Louis Nott

and Gen. Frank

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ARTIST IN COURT TELLS HER WOES PAINTING HADLEY

Had to Have a Lower Lip and
Polka Dot Tie for Presi-
dential "Mention."

Painting presidential timber is worth at least \$1,000, according to Mrs. Samantha L. Huntley, not to mention the shock to her artistic temperament of being compelled to produce a portrait along political lines and to place a lower lip on the face of former Gov. Herbert L. Hadley that never grew there.

Mrs. Huntley, who lives in Albany, N. Y., told her story yesterday through the medium of a lengthy deposition in Judge Charles N. Gordon's court, where her suit for the price of the Hadley portrait is being heard. The defendants are Col. Charles A. Hunt, former United States district attorney at St. Louis; former Sheriff Louis Nott of St. Louis county; and Gen. Frank M. Rumbold and Col. Moses Schoenberg, members of the governor's staff.

Back to Convention Days.
Mrs. Huntley's story of paint and politics goes back to the summer of 1911, when Hadley's name was being mentioned in connection with the available supply of presidential timber to succeed Taft. She sets forth that 355 Republicans in Missouri wanted a portrait painted of the governor. Each promised to give \$10. This would have totaled \$3,550. The portrait itself was to cost \$1,500 and the remaining \$2,050 was to be invested in a house.

Gov. Hadley consented to pose, and Mrs. Huntley's services were obtained through Mrs. Annette Moore, a newspaper writer in St. Louis. Then, according to Mrs. Huntley, her troubles began. The difficulty in getting the money to pay for the picture was nothing compared to the hardship of painting it, she says.

Board of Four Critics.
The four defendants named are said to have comprised the committee in charge of the fund collection and also were named as a sort of critical advisory board in the finished product. Mrs. Huntley says they had raised only \$900 at the time she set brush to canvas, but that she agreed to do the job for that amount as much more of the \$1,500 as they should be able to raise.

The portrait painter says she found, however, that a governor does not make the best of models. She says the governor would not pose for her without a camera and a photographer. He was a busy man, he said, and he wanted to appear in oil. He wanted to wear a polka dot tie and a hat like Roosevelt.

That Polka Dot Tie.
The polka dot tie, Mrs. Huntley says, was the first shock to her sense of propriety. She claims she explained he would look better without it and that Roosevelt might wear anything and not be more conspicuous than he already was, but that Gov. Hadley could not don Rooseveltian attire without becoming an anomaly to type.

The point lost, she says the governor asked trouble in other ways. For instance, he insisted on reading a newspaper and smoking a cigar while posing and wanted to dictate to his stenographer as well. Often at the hour of the sitting, Mrs. Huntley says, he was out on the golf links, with the result that it took two months to finish a portrait that should have been done in two or three weeks. She finally won her point, she says, about having the stenographer absent, but Gov. Hadley chased his wife and children from the office, saying that if his stenographer couldn't be present, neither could they.

Try to Tell Her What Is Art.
The committee of four, meanwhile, the portrait painter goes on to say, attempted to tell her what was what in the realm of subaltern art, but finally threw up their hands and notified her to proceed in her own way. She says she did, but met another obstacle. The gubernatorial committee, Mrs. Huntley asserts she was accustomed to painting mouths as they were. The governor, she said, wanted his mouth as it ought to be. His father, he said, had once told him he had a bad mouth and he wanted it remodeled slightly. Mrs. Huntley says she balked, argued, persuaded, and stormed to no avail. The mouth was changed.

Then came the last crushing blow. Gov. Hadley was delighted with the portrait and the criticism of the political committee. Mrs. Huntley had managed to turn out a passable product. But the committee was to be reckoned with. The portrait didn't resemble the governor, they said. Whoever saw a mouth like that on Hadley? Well, what if it did suit the governor? They were paying for it, weren't they? Well, they wouldn't pay.

So Mrs. Huntley will have the picture, and it will be produced in court, where she intends to take the stand today and elaborate on her deposition. She says the committee succeeded in raising \$1,000 altogether and says she secured it.

RUB RHEUMATIC,
ACHING JOINTS
AND STOP PAIN

Instant relief with a small
trial bottle of old
"St. Jacob's Oil."

Rheumatism is "pain" only.
Not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Stop dragging! Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil" right into your sore, stiff, aching joints, and relief comes instantly. "St. Jacob's Oil" is a harmless rheumatism treatment which never disappoints and does not burn the skin.

Lambs up! Quit complaining! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" at any drug store, and in just a moment you'll be free from rheumatic pain, soreness and stiffness. Don't suffer! Relief awaits you. "St. Jacob's Oil" is just as good for sciatica, neuralgia, lumbago, backache, etc.—Advertisement.

Selling Papers to Aid Strikers.



Mrs. Harriet Walker Welling. Miss Ellen Gates Starr.

GOLF STICK 'PEEPER' FINED.

W. H. Bell Admits Annoying
Women with Mirror on Club
in Jackson Park.

"I'm a married man, and I should have known better," I admit I'm guilty. Some young fellows told me how I could adjust the small mirror on the head of my golf stick and what I could do with it. I'm sorry now."

That admission, from William H. Bell, 885 East Fifty-ninth street, a printer, arrested Sunday for disturbing the peace, caused Judge Ryan, in the Hyde Park court, to fine him \$10 and costs yesterday.

He was charged with disturbing the peace, and was fined \$10 and costs yesterday by Judge Joseph Schuch for a charge of peering through the speed limit.

CLOTHING FACTORIES WIN.

Court Dismisses Cases Charging
Men Slept in Working
Quarters.

Municipal Judge Flanagan yesterday dismissed cases against the Central Tailoring company, 801 West Adams street, and the John C. Goldman company, 1009 West Van Buren street, charged by State Factory Inspector Oscar F. Nelson with having violated the state law which prohibits the manufacture of clothing in tenements where persons eat and sleep.

Judge Flanagan held the law does not pertain to the temporary housing of persons in factories. A tenement is not a factory.

Violated Speed Limit.
Charles White, 1044 Chestnut avenue, a printer, was fined \$10 and costs yesterday by Judge Joseph Schuch for a charge of peering through the speed limit.

THIS 'NEWSGIRL' BUSINESS NO FUN, BUT SHE STICKS

Mrs. Harriet Welling Dodges
Publicity, but Works to
Aid Strikers.

When the reporter found Mrs. Harriet Walker Welling she was attempting to slip unobtrusively into the solid masonry which can be found rising at the northeast corner of State and Washington streets. Mrs. Welling, former leader of the Junior League, and daughter of Judge Charles M. Walker, was keeping her word to the letter, even if adhering to her promise meant mental agony.

But it was clear that Judge Walker did not raise his girl to be a purveyor of newspapers, even of special strike editions.

"I don't like this even a little," she said. "But I know Mrs. I'd do it, and only one of my friends has seen me yet. I'm not going to stay much longer. Perhaps you may want a copy of this paper? It's really quite good. Miss Starr and I have sold several."

Have Pictures Taken.
After some urging by Miss Ellen Gates Starr of Hull house, Mrs. Welling allowed the photographer to get her picture. She even smiled, though nervously.

No report was available last night on the returns from the sale of National News which was conducted by 300 girls and women throughout the city for the strikers' fund.

At the conclusion of the hearing before Ald. Upstall's special strike investigating committee Ald. Upstall, Miss Margaret Debye, and eight members of the Political Equality League urged the mayor to intercede in the struggle and obtain the consent of the manufacturers to arbitration.

Mayor Criticizes Violence.
The mayor replied he was in sympathy with the strikers on many points, but their tactics and the violence which has resulted deserves only condemnation.

J. B. Williams, mediator in the Hart, Schaffner & Marx continuous board of arbitration, told the committee he is convinced of the value of arbitration. He reported that the board is obliged to hold only "few meetings" and that dots are satisfied with the arrangement. He is of the opinion that the plan will be continued next spring: the end of the five year term of the contract providing for its use.

Chicago's Held on Two Charges.
Arthur "Babe" of 404 North Clark street, a chauffeur, employed by William Warner of 404 Clark street, was arrested last night on charges of driving an automobile while intoxicated and failing to stop when ordered by police officers. He is held on a Chicago arrest card.

CONFER TODAY ON HOBO COURT

Olson to Meet Hickson, Robertson, and State Job Experts.

The proposed establishment of a new branch of the Municipal court to handle exclusively "hobo" cases and assist in the employment of the usual winter influx of "derelicts" will be considered this morning in the office of Chief Justice Harry Olson.

Police, health, and state officials have been asked to attend the conference, which was suggested by a letter from Ald. Carl T. Murray, who advocated a special vagrancy court.

Hickson in Conference.
Dr. William J. Hickson, in charge of the psychopathic laboratory; Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson, and representatives of the state free employment agencies will discuss the proposition.

"To establish such a branch court," said Justice Olson, "will call for the cooperation of several agencies. In the first place a great many of the so-called hobos who nest in here in the winter are derelicts. That calls for psychopathic work."

Police Co-operation Required.
"There is the police angle and the sociological side of the big question of securing employment for those able to work."

"It would cost quite a little and for that reason we will have Ald. Richard, chairman of the council finance committee, with us. Chicago is the dumping ground for a great many of the derelicts in the winter. It is a problem, perhaps, we must face and face intelligently."

Motorcycle Collide, One Killed Boy.
William Pankar, 8 years old, of 2100 West Ohio street, was struck by a motorcycle yesterday and his skull was fractured. The machine of William Keegan, 3009 West Ohio street, collided with a motorcycle ridden by Tilden Peterson, of 2021 West Ohio street, and veered into the boy.

CELESTINS VICHY

Owned and bottled under the direct
control of the French Government

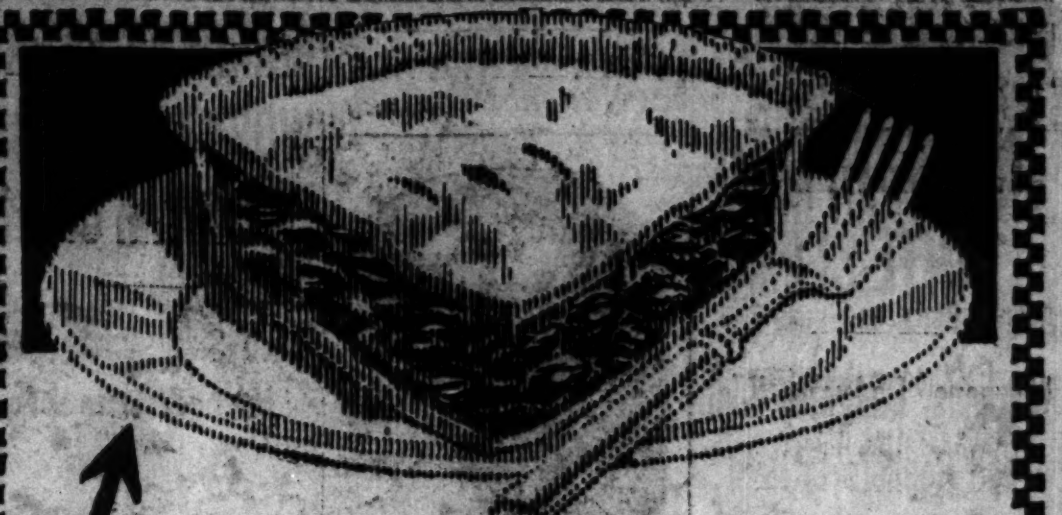
Natural Alkaline
Water

Used at meals
prevents Dys-
pepsia and re-
lieves Gout, In-
digestion and
Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Note the Name
CELESTINS

CELESTINS



This Delicious Raisin Pie!

Ask today at your lunch counter, res-
taurant or hotel for SUN-MAID RAISIN
PIE for dessert.

See how good raisin pie can be when it's
made with SUN-MAID RAISINS. These
raisins are big, luscious, meaty, tender—with all the
seeds extracted. And they are concentrated nutri-
ment, so this dessert is an energy-producing food.

If your restaurant doesn't use Sun-Maid Raisins
tell the head waiter about them. Or ask your wife
to treat you by baking a Sun-Maid pie at home. Sun-
Maid Raisins cost no more than others, and they are
best for all raisin-foods.

California Raisin Pie Made with SUN-MAID Raisins

You will like this raisin pie because it is made with this kind of raisins
Raisins are Natural Confections—GOOD for Little Folks

The Sun-Maid Brand for Home Use

Sun-Maid Raisins are packed in clean cartons and sold by good grocers for home use. Tell your wife about them. They are made from choice California Muscatel grapes—grapes too tender and luscious to ship fresh to markets. These grapes are sun-dried in the open vineyards. They taste like confections. They are seedless (seeds are removed). Seedless (made from seedless grapes). Cluster (on stems, not seeded). Price, not over 15c per lb.

California Associated Raisin Co., Fresno, Cal.
Membership, 6,000 Growers Chicago Office: Hearst Building; Tel. Main 1001

This Famous "Sun-Maid" Raisin Pie

Baked by

Case & Martin Co.

Bakers of

Connecticut Pies

For Sale at Most Restaurants and
Dealers, or Phone WEST 654

Ninth Wonder of the World

TUNKHANNOCK VIADUCT
(New Scranton-Binghamton Cut-off)

Half a Mile Long—240 Feet High
Ready November 7th, 1915

More than 100 feet higher than
the roadway of Brooklyn Bridge.

If erected in Broadway, New York,
would fill street from building line to
building line from 23d street to 32d
street to a height approximately
that of the Flatiron Building.

This is the crowning work of the Lackawanna
Railroad's amazing policy of development,
which has subordinated expense and every
other consideration to the one purpose
of making the road what it is to-
day, not only by many miles

The Shortest Route
Buffalo to New York

But Also
MILE FOR MILE THE MOST HIGHLY
DEVELOPED RAILROAD IN AMERICA

Safety First

The double track roadway of this
steel reinforced concrete viaduct
is enclosed between massive par-
apet walls three feet thick
and rising above the track
to a height of 4 feet, thus
ensuring safety with-
out interfering with
the extraordinary
view from train
windows.

Lackawanna
Railroad

THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE

Thousands Take

this mild, family remedy to avoid illness,
and to improve and protect their health.
They keep their blood pure, their
livers active, their bowels regular and
digestion sound and strong with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

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Ocean Travel.

SITE FOR
LUBHOUSE
AKE GENEVA

ing at Golf Course Is
to Make Way for
000 Structure.

ENE GARDNER.

ing the Lake Geneva Com-
has been started in propo-
erection of a new \$40,000
frame building overlooking
new structure will occupy
one being torn down, but
ground. It will be well
light.
lubbouse will be ready for
using the lake on the south
a long sweep of outdine
and a dining hall on the
The building to the height
er will be of concrete blocks
design, with the upper por-
rough lumber.
Change in Course.
oor will contain locker and
and for men and women. The
will be dropped half a story
level and the women's rooms
mesanine level.
be built for boating. The
e golf course and tennis
not be changed by the erection
building.
Subscribe for Home.
the clubhouse were drawn by
Powers, Chicago. Retell and
Geneva, Wis., are the com-
building committee consists
Hutchinson, Martin A. Ry-
Beldier, and Mrs. John J.
Chicagoans. Eighty mem-
to the club. The cost of the
was raised by subscription.

AT FRENCH LICK.

ck Ind., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—
e guard of golfers who will
the tournament to be held in
with the meeting of the Amer-
ication of Passenger Traffic
red today. On account of the
the business the golf tourna-
nted to one day's play, which
on Wednesday. Silver cups
presented by President H. R.
the Monon and Thomas Tag-
ash Lick. The course is in fine
and Elaine Rosenthal, western
made a score of 55 today.

GIRL SETS RECORD.

to M. Reed of the South White
club recently lowered the wind-
for the South Grove course
spells. She made the eighteen
twenty-seven. The former re-
ok. Miss Reed is the daughter
of Mrs. Alvin H. Reed of 884
avenue.

The Choice
October Brew

of

Pass
Ale

the Ale and Burton Ale)

has arrived

Now on Draught
at Caves, Clubs, etc.

Receiving Shipments
Daily, Without Delay
or Interference

ASS & CO., Importers,
West Grand Avenue, Chicago.

Y

an's

\$22.00

TURN DOWN MRS. ZIM'S
HEINE MAY GET A DIVORCE.

New York, Oct. 25.—The marital
troubles of Helene Zimmerman of the
Chicago Cubs came to an issue today when
Supreme Court Justice Brady dismissed
the suit for separation brought by Mrs.
Helene Zimmerman, but ordered that
the action for absolute divorce which
Zimmerman brought against his wife
should proceed. The separation suit was
dismissed when Mrs. Zimmerman's at-
torney announced that his client had dis-
appeared with her daughter and that he
had been unable to communicate with
her.

BRIEF LEADS COAST LEAGUE.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25.—Official
tabulations make Runny Brief of Salt
Lake, with a percentage of .309, premier
hitter of the 1915 season of the Pacific
Coast league. Brief played first base for
the Chicago White Sox early in the season.
Brief was champion base stealer, with
twenty-four. Schaller of San Francisco
led in home runs, scoring twenty. Ping Bodie
of San Francisco and Joe Olsen of Salt
Lake had nineteen.

GOING
THE NEW
ARROW
COLLAR

IT FITS THE CRAVAT

3 for 25c

CHERRY, FRANK & CO., INC., MAKERS

CHERRY, FRANK & CO., INC., MAKERS

CHERRY, FRANK & CO., INC., MAKERS

CHERRY, FRANK & CO., INC., MAKERS

CHERRY, FRANK & CO., INC., MAKERS

CHERRY, FRANK & CO., INC., MAKERS

CHERRY, FRANK & CO., INC., MAKERS

COMMY PLANS
SHORTER TRIP
FOR WHITE SOX

Talks Over 1916 Training
with Rowland; Thomas
Frames Cub Tor

BY I. E. SANBORN.

Training trip plans for 1916 filled the
air spaces of local baseball headquarters
yesterday. President Comiskey of the
White Sox returned from Cape Jerome,
and, before he had finished opening his
mail, was in consultation with Manager
Rowland regarding plans for next sea-
son. President Thomas of the Cubs held
a prolonged confab with Bob Carmichael
relative to next spring's Cub itinerary,
just as if there was no chance for the
club to change hands before then.
The White Sox will have a shorter and
perhaps uglier spring trip next year than
they have been accustomed to out in
sunny California, but nothing was de-
cided as to place or time. Several local-
ities have issued invitations to the Row-
lands to come and advertise them next
year, and Comiskey is in communication
with some of them. Before a training
camp is picked a scout will be sent south
to look them over and see how near-
ly they live up to their lithographs. Florida,
Texas, and Georgia are after the White
Sox, but how hard has not been disclosed.

May Limit Training Trips.

Thirty-five days of preliminary work
will be all that will be required of the
players, with perhaps a fortnight's ad-
ditional tuning up for the pitchers, ac-
cording to the present disposition of the
White Sox officials. But that will depend
upon the location chosen and the dis-
tance back home. There is a report that
the American league as a whole is dis-
posed to limit training trips in future,
so that no one club owner can be accused
of slighting the preparatory work by
staying late.

Chapman Yarn Denied.

Manager Rowland stopped off on his
way from the Schalk Kestmoller in Lit-
chfield and left for his home right after
conferring with the master of the Sox.
The reported deal involving Weaver and
Chapman was denied, although it is no
secret that the White Sox have been
gunning for the Cleveland star for some
time.

President Somers told me recently there
was no chance for anybody to take Chap-
man away from Cleveland, unless they
bought the whole ball club, including by
the way Somers' absolute Comiskey in the
Jackson deal it would take pretty nearly
the whole White Sox outfit, plant and
all, to purchase Chapman for the south
land.

The Cubs will come back from Florida
next spring by a route that keeps off the
beaten track as much as possible, accord-
ing to the plans President Thomas is
trying to work out. Tampa again will be
the training camp of the Brethren, as
the contract with that resort has two
more years to run. The training season
will be of practically the same length as
last year, unless the National league
changes its limit (March 1) before train-
ing trip time comes around. The Cubs
will mobilize at the Florida west coast
metropolis, but their return westward
will be something of a novelty.

Thomas Seeks New Fields.

It is planned to avoid as much as pos-
sible the cities which have baseball teams
of their own and pick out good sized
places which have not been sufficed with
baseball until they regard spring exhibi-
tion games with indifference. Whether
the plan can be worked out along pre-
cedent lines rests, with the railroad.
The St. Louis report crediting the Cubs
with offering Phil Douglas and a recruit
inquirer for Slim Saltee caused only a
smile at headquarters, but it was not de-
nied that the local club would consider
such a trade if offered.

MANAGER MORAN SATISFIED,
SAYS PRESIDENT OF PHILS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—
President William F. Baker of the Phil-
adelphia Athletics is quite pleased at the numerous
rumors in circulation referring to Manager
Moran as being underpaid and dissatis-
fied with the new contract offered him.
President Baker said tonight:
"There is no truth in the statement
that there is any trouble between Manager
Moran and myself. I told Moran I was
ready to talk contract for one, two, or
three years. He said he was tired and
wanted to get home and would meet me
in New York in about two weeks to fix
up his contract."
Moran's salary for 1915 was a consid-
erably larger amount than has been
guessed by those desiring to make prob-
lems. In addition, he earned a bonus,
which was paid him last Wednesday.

TURN DOWN MRS. ZIM'S
HEINE MAY GET A DIVORCE.

New York, Oct. 25.—The marital
troubles of Helene Zimmerman of the
Chicago Cubs came to an issue today when
Supreme Court Justice Brady dismissed
the suit for separation brought by Mrs.
Helene Zimmerman, but ordered that
the action for absolute divorce which
Zimmerman brought against his wife
should proceed. The separation suit was
dismissed when Mrs. Zimmerman's at-
torney announced that his client had dis-
appeared with her daughter and that he
had been unable to communicate with
her.

BRIEF LEADS COAST LEAGUE.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25.—Official
tabulations make Runny Brief of Salt
Lake, with a percentage of .309, premier
hitter of the 1915 season of the Pacific
Coast league. Brief played first base for
the Chicago White Sox early in the season.
Brief was champion base stealer, with
twenty-four. Schaller of San Francisco
led in home runs, scoring twenty. Ping Bodie
of San Francisco and Joe Olsen of Salt
Lake had nineteen.

GOING
THE NEW
ARROW
COLLAR

IT FITS THE CRAVAT

3 for 25c

CHERRY, FRANK & CO., INC., MAKERS

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ONE MAY QUARREL ON ANY SUBJECT.

WOODS
and
WATERS
by LARRY ST. JOHN.

MORE ABOUT GUN BUYING.

THE selection of the gauge and choke
of a gun should be governed by
the use the gun will be put to—by
the predominance of game and the
kind and extent of the cover in the
territory to be shot over. By choke we
mean the degree of constriction of the
muzzle which determines, to a certain
extent, the shooting powers of the gun.
The standard of comparison is the number
of pellets or shot the particular choke
will shoot into a thirty inch circle at
forty yards. Full choke will put 70 per
cent of the charge in the circle; modified
choke, 60 per cent; half choke or improved
cylinder, 50 per cent; cylinder bore, 40 per
cent. Some makers' figures differ a lit-
tle, but these are average.

Now let us take a look through the
various gauges and see if we can find
something for your requirements, what-
ever they may happen to be.

EIGHT GAUGE.—This is the heav-
iest gun now made regularly by American
manufacturers and its use is confined to
groove and sea duck shooting, where it
does terrible execution at long ranges.

Standard gun weighs fourteen pounds
and has thirty-six inch barrels. Regular
lead is five and a half drams of powder
and one and three-fourths ounces of shot.
This gun is for heavy shot only—size one
for geese and two and three for ducks.

Both barrels should be full choke.

TEN GAUGE.—Not many years ago
this was the standard gauge, but it is now
used mostly for wild fowl shooting, for
which it is admirably adapted. Both
barrels should be full choke, unless the
gun is to be used occasionally for open
shooting, in which case the right barrel
can be opened up some. Standard weight
is ten to twelve pounds and a good
load for a gun of this weight is from
four to five drams of powder and an
ounce and a half of shot—three for geese
and five for ducks.

TWELVE GAUGE.—This is the
standard gauge the world over. Two
thirds of all shotgun ammunition made is
for the twelve bore. It is the regulation
trap gauge.

For trap or duck shooting a fairly heavy
twelve will be hard to beat. Such a gun
should weigh all of seven and three-quar-
ter pounds, with thirty or thirty-two inch
barrels, and both barrels would be full
choke. The standard load for this gun
would be three and a quarter drams and
one and four ounces of shot, seven and
a half for clay birds, three for small ducks,
and five for heavier game.

The brush gun is for the man who does
most of his hunting for quail, woodcock,
etc., in heavy brush or cover where snap
shots are the rule. This gun usually
weighs seven pounds and has twenty-
eight inch barrels with right barrel cylin-
der bore and left modified. Standard load
would be three and a quarter drams and
one and four ounces of shot.

But for every special purpose gun ten are
bought for all around usefulness. Here
in Illinois, and the entire settled part of
the middle west for that matter, the game
situation checks up something like this:
Ducks, 35 per cent; rabbits, 35 per cent;
upland game, 20 per cent; shore birds, 10
per cent, and the gun that comes nearest

to being suitable for this situation is the
"Field" model.

This gun weighs seven and seven and
a half pounds, with thirty or thirty-two
inch barrels. Left barrel is full choke for
trap, ducks and long range shots; right
barrel, modified for upland shooting.
Standard ammunition would be three and
one-fourth drams of powder and one and
one-quarter ounces of shot.

If a considerable part of your shooting
is done in heavy brush, then the right
barrel could be cylinder or improved cylin-
der instead of modified; but with the lat-
ter you would still be better fixed than
the pump gun man. Ninety per cent of
all repeaters are made full choke, which
is a handicap the well meaning gentle-
man who "bellies" about the unsports-
manlike pump and automatic have lost
sight of. For a general purpose gun the
pump with modified choke barrel would
be a better killer, but you can't tell the
average pump or automatic owner that.
The ideal situation with the pump or auto
is to have an extra barrel.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Chicago.—To the Editor.—Where should
one look for guns at this time of the year?

Answer.—In the shallow water. Near the
outlet, mile on the north, and south
points on big lakes. At the outlet or im-
mediate edge of the water, in the back-
waters in fast streams and in the backwaters
in slow streams.

HUNTERS' EXCHANGE.

We receive many inquiries from hunters for
the names of places within 100 to 200 miles of
Chicago where small game hunting is to be
had. Most of our inquiries are interested in
ducks, rabbits, squirrels, shore birds, quail,
and partridge.

Now, there are lots of resorts and farmers
who can accommodate hunters and lots of
hunting who want to be accommodated and
willing to pay for it. Our object is to get these
parties in touch with each other. Resort own-
ers and farmers please be explicit as to game
to be found, rates per day, railroad station,
meeting of trains, hunting seasons, and
service are requested to inclose self-ad-
dressed, stamped envelope and state their
requirements. There will be no charge for the
service to either party. Address Editor Woods
and Waters, game sporting editor, 310 Tribune
building.

**GOING
THE NEW
ARROW
COLLAR**

IT FITS THE CRAVAT

3 for 25c

CHERRY, FRANK & CO., INC., MAKERS

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TRIP IN REAL STYLE
TO PACIFIC COAST
FOR MINOR MOGULS

BY SAM WELLER.

Minor league magnates from the terri-
tory about Chicago and from eastern cir-
cuits will travel in style to the Pacific
coast for the annual meeting of the Na-
tional Association of Professional Base-
ball clubs. The season is slated to start
at San Francisco on Nov. 9, and a special
train for the expedition city will pull out
of Chicago on the night of Nov. 4. The
special should reach the coast on the
night of Nov. 8.

During the trip across the country the
national board will have considerable
time to arrange its decisions on the many
disputes which annually take up a good
part of the time devoted to the yearly
session.

Chivington Boosts Special.

President Tom Chivington of the Amer-
ican association is one of those respon-
sible for the baseball special. President
Tip O'Neil of the Western league and
Presy Al Tearnay of the Three Eyes also
are expected to make the trip.

President B. Johnson of the American
league has not decided whether or not he
will attend the session, but if he does, he
probably will travel with the others.

Chairman Garry Herrmann of the Na-
tional commission, always a conspicuous
figure at the gatherings of the minor mo-
guls, may come up from Cincinnati to get
in on the special.

Many to Make Trip.

Practically all club owners of the
league in the east and middle west will
be here to make the trip. It is estimated
that a party of at least 125 baseball col-
leagues will assemble here to enjoy one an-
other's company on the long journey to
the coast.

DOC WHITE DRAWS RELEASE.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 25.—Doc White,
former pitcher for the Chicago White
Sox, has been released by the Vernon
Pacific Coast league club. White took
the management of the team following
the death of Happy Hogan early in the
season just closed. Ham Patterson re-
cently was signed by President Ed Malar
to succeed White as manager, and he
insisted on disposing of the old White
Sox star. The release of White followed.

Sweetener Cup Game at Red Park.

Neutral grounds were selected for the second
game in the finals of the Sweetener cup, at last
night's meeting of the Amateur Managers' as-
sociation, at 20 West Adams street, the Murray
and Wiederscheins being booked at Federal
league park. The Wiederscheins won the open-
ing game.

K. C. Feds Lose \$35,332,
Says President's Report

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—
That the Kansas City club of
the Federal league lost \$35,332
this year, although finishing
high in the race, was incorpo-
rated in a report made to a stock-
holders' meeting of the club by Presi-
dent Conrad H. Mann today. The re-
port said:

In order that the season might be
finished with credit to Kansas City,
the directors personally advanced
considerable sums of money to the
company, and it will be seen if the
company is to be continued next sea-
son and avoid forfeiture of its fran-
chise (now threatened) it must be re-
financed immediately.

Only in Kansas City did the Federal
league show married gains in attend-
ance over the figures of 1914.

**NO DECISION TO BE GIVEN
IN DUNDEE-RITCHIE BOUT.**

New York, Oct. 25.—Hopes of boxing
enthusiasts that a decision would be
made by the state boxing commission at
the Ritchie-Dundee bout tomorrow night
were shattered tonight. Fred A. Wenck,
chairman of the state commission, an-
nounced that until two additional mem-
bers of the commission have been ap-
pointed by Gov. Whitman and the gov-
ernor consulted regarding his attitude to-
ward decisions, will the commission be
made the question. When the addi-
tional designations to the commission will
be made is unknown.

"BIG ED" DUNKHORST DEAD.

"Big Ed" Dunkhorst, who was known
as the "Human Freight Car" in the box-
ing game, died yesterday at Alexian
Brothers' hospital a victim of Bright's
disease. Dunkhorst was the biggest man
that ever entered the boxing ring and
weighed nearly 400 pounds. Before the
illness which incapacitated him eleven
weeks ago Dunkhorst appeared as a
vaudeville performer.

PROVIDENCE GETS T. CARLO.

Anthony Carlo, the old Wendell Phillips
High school star, was signed yesterday
by Manager Davy Shean of the Prov-
idence International league club. Tony's
considerable southpaw pitcher, but he
likes his base hits and takes a turn in
the outfield whenever the opportunity
arises. He belonged to Montreal last
season, but was shipped to Georgia, where
he won seven games in eight starts. Then
he was suspended and came to the I. P. C.
club of the City league here. According
to Tony's book, he hit .481 in fifteen games
with the Italian club.

WHITE PREDICTS
KAYO FOR WELLS
IN FRIDAY BOUT

Shows No Effects of Illness in
Workout; Packey Sees
Hard Fight.

BY RAY C. PEARSON.

Charley White yesterday resumed his
training, which was interrupted by an
attack of pneumonia poisoning last Thurs-
day, and gave no indication that his ill-
ness had left any bad effects. Unless this
goes wrong, he will be as fit as he ever
was when he climbs through the ropes to
battle Matt Wells at Milwaukee Friday
night. The local gook wider went
through the usual gymnasium stuff at
O'Connell's, and when he had finished for
the day declared he felt in great shape.

White looks forward to a victory over
Wells. He even went so far yesterday as
to say that he believes he will clip the
Briton on the chin hard enough to bring
the bout to a close before the expiration
of the ten round limit. That would mean
a knockout, but Charley is simply loaded
with confidence since his recent K. O. suc-
cesses in the east.

White was forced to let loose of some of
his small change yesterday when Judge
Seth of the Municipal court plastered a
\$10 fine and costs for showing too much
speed with his automobile recently.

Packey Sees Hard Fight.

There are others in Chicago who know
something about boxing who don't take
the same view of the result of the contest,
and one of these is Packey McFarland.
"This Wells person is one of the freaks
of the ring," said Packey. "He's what
might be termed an iron man. He has a
tough jaw. I hit him hard and often, but
failed to make any impression. White
has a wicked kick in his left hand, but I
can't see that he will score a knockout."

"Wells is one of those fighters who
takes the heart out of a fighter. The more
you hammer him the better he seems to
like it, and he fires on terribly. When
we fought I had a big lead early, but at
the close I was so tired I almost dropped
in my tracks. I advise White to make a
rushing fight of it."

White Must Rush Fight.

"Wells has a peculiar style, one that
is hard to solve, and he's clever in his
own way. He's a hard man to hit, that is,
to hit squarely. Unless White gets him
right off the reel Charley will find he is
battling a regular fighter."

Jimmy Peters and Ed Debea, a couple
of 135 pounders, yesterday were matched
to box ten rounds in private on Nov. 14.
The weight will be 135 pounds at 3
o'clock.

The regular weekly amateur boxing
tournament will be held at O'Connell's
gymnasium, 300 South State street, to-
night.

FUGITIVE POINTERS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—
A suspect of New York from Kansas
O'Donnell at the Olympia A. C. in six rounds
tonight.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—
Though he tried desperately for a knockout,
Rocky Marciano, the Philadelphia
champion, came here to get Murphy's sign-
ature after other efforts failed.

NEWS OF MERCHANDISE is really im-
portant to every woman. It makes her
see more and live better. Chicago women
insist on The Tribune because it has so much
exclusive News of Merchandise—adver-
tisements that other papers do not carry.

joy just hangs
on every pull

How a pipe of "Tux" does bubble over with good cheer and
sunny comfort! There's something about the mellow taste of "Tux"
that stirs a smoker's soul. It gets into his inside works, sweetens his
disposition, and gives him that perky, cheery feeling, like a high-
stepper trotting down the avenue.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Men who never smoked a pipe before are now smoking Tuxedo, because
they have found that Tuxedo is the mildest tobacco made, and that it is the one
tobacco that never irritates mouth, throat or nerves.

You simply cannot get another tobacco made by the
"Tuxedo Process"—and that's the original of all pro-
cesses for removing every trace of
harshness and bite from the to-
bacco. It has been widely imi-
tated, but never duplicated.

Try Tuxedo for a week, and
you'll get acquainted with the
sweetest, mildest, mellowest
smoke in the world.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE
Convenient, glassine wrapped,
minimum-proof pouch

5c
Famous green tin with gold
lettering, curved to fit pocket

10c
In Tin Humidor, 40c and 80c
In Glass Humidor, 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Judge Daniel C. Deasy
Superior Bench
San Francisco, Cal.
"I get a heap of pleasure out
of Tuxedo, the sweetest, coolest,
most delightful pipe tobacco I've
ever smoked."

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

THESE M-L-R Johnston & Mur-
phy shoes will add to your com-
fort and happiness from the first day
you wear them until the last. Smartly
dressed men

ALDERMEN PLAN TO FINE TUNNEL PHONE \$500,000

Expect In This Way to Dodge Forfeiture and Permit Sale to the Bell Lines.

Members of the council committee on gas, oil, and electric light are considering a new proposal relative to the disposition of the Automatic Telephone company which will not involve a forfeiture of the property.

The reading of the major part of the report of the city's telephone expert, Kompter B. Miller, yesterday convinced many aldermen that it might be unwise to try to attempt to forfeit the company's plant.

Favor Payment of Fine.
In lieu of forfeiture it was urged in an informal discussion following the meeting that the company be required to pay into the city treasury a certain sum as a penalty for its failure to maintain a system serving 20,000 bona fide subscribers.

With the payment of this sum, according to the scheme, the company would be permitted to sell out to the American Telephone and Telegraph company, which controls the local Bell company.

Plan \$500,000 Penalty.
The proposal contemplates assessing the Automatic company \$500,000. This amount has been worked out on the basis of the original Automatic franchise ordinance, which provided for a penalty of \$500,000 in case the company failed to obtain 2,000 subscribers within the time specified. The present ordinance has a requirement for 20,000 subscribers, and the proposed \$500,000 assessment is arrived at by multiplying the original figure by ten.

The principal argument that is being advanced in favor of this proposal is that the city treasury probably would benefit more by this method than if forfeiture proceedings were started.

Even the aldermen who are in favor of the sale, however, insist that the capitalization of the Chicago Telephone company must not be inflated beyond the actual value of the property taken over. Ralph M. Shaw, attorney for the bondholders of the Automatic, has informed the aldermen he has obtained an agreement with the American Telephone and Telegraph company which will protect the city on this point.

JEWELS LOST: COBBLER HELD
Mrs. L. C. Wachsmuth Not Sure She Placed Gems in Shoe, but Police Arrest Repair Man and Wife.

Despite the fact that Mrs. Louis C. Wachsmuth of 5312 Drexel avenue admitted she was not sure she had placed about \$1,200 worth of jewels in one of her husband's shoes and the police expressed the opinion that the gems were not in the shoes when they were taken to a cobbler, Samuel Goldman of 702 Bowen avenue, the shoemaker who repaired them, and his wife, Sarah, were arrested yesterday on warrants charging them with larceny. Mrs. Wachsmuth is the wife of the secretary of the Commerce Trust company. The shoemaker and his wife reiterated their protestations of innocence.

I am a young and inexperienced housekeeper. I have enjoyed your articles greatly and I have come to you for advice. We are building a seven room cottage and would greatly appreciate a few hints as to the decoration, especially the reception and dining room.

The house faces the north. The dining room is on the northeast corner. We are going to paint the kitchen and southwest bedroom. What colors would you suggest? Thanking you for any help you may be able to give me, I am

Very truly yours
(from a letter)

Good taste in house furnishing indicates a very advanced stage in civilization.

People who are intelligently interested in interior decoration are generally on the lookout for other good things.

The Woman's Magazine goes every month into more than 250,000 homes and your advertising message could profitably go with it.

The New Idea Publishing Company
New York

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Designer and The Delineator. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

BONDSMAN MAY BE JURY OBJECT

Judge Burke Gives David Lipsey Until Today to Explain Heimer Case.

BIG FEES, BUT NO BOND.

Chief Justice Richard E. Burke intimated yesterday he may hold David Lipsey of 327 South State street to the grand jury on a charge of receiving money under false pretenses in connection with the crusade on what the judge termed last Saturday as "human bond leeches."

The judge ordered Lipsey to appear before him because of his dealings with Irving L. Heimer, recently indicted on a charge of embezzling \$1,700 from the Tucker Storage and Forwarding company, his former employer.

When Heimer was arraigned in the Municipal court and held to the grand jury, Heimer asserted, he paid him \$25 for signing his bond. When Heimer was indicted by the grand jury, he charged he paid Lipsey \$100 for signing the bond, which had been increased.

After being at liberty a short time, Lipsey surrendered him on the bond, Heimer alleged.

Attorney Appears Instead.
Lipsey did not appear, but Attorney L. M. Fine was present for him. He sought to argue in his client's behalf, but the judge interrupted him.

"It makes no difference what charge was against Heimer," he said, "he was entitled to protection from this court so far as bonds were concerned."
"You indicate you are afraid I am going to hold your client to the grand jury on a charge of receiving money by false pretenses and want to arrange for bail for him—are you not?"
"Yes," admitted Attorney Fine.

"Well," said the judge, "I'll treat your client better than he treated Heimer. I'll continue the case until 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

Attorney Cook Explains.
Attorney Edgar J. Cook appeared before the judge to explain his dealings with C. F. Stone, indicted in connection with the \$250,000 Wells, Fargo & Co. robbery which was carried on systematically for several years. Stone wrote a letter to the judge stating that Attorney Cook promised to arrange bail for him until the end of his case for \$100. He said he paid the lawyer \$25 and gave him his watch and chain, valued at \$100. He said the lawyer sent a check for \$75 to the bondsman, but later stopped payment on it.

Attorney Cook denied to the judge that he ever received the money from Stone and said he returned the watch and chain.

Meets Death Hanging Clothes.
Mrs. Catherine Clark, 921 West Washington boulevard, fell from a third story porch at the end of her home yesterday, fracturing her skull. She was hanging clothes to dry on a washline and became overbalanced.

WHITMAN STANDS BY GUNS DESPITE MAYOR'S ATTACK

Says Laws Demand Reinstatement of Ousted Experienced Employees.

Russell Whitman, president of the Civil Service Reform association, stood by his guns last night following a severe verbal onslaught on the hands of Mayor Thompson.

He reiterated his charges that he believed the civil service laws had been violated and in some instances the spirit of the statute evaded by the mayor's commission.

The mayor's attack on the association as a "phony" organization and the officials as either "dishonest" or "ignorant."

The mayor's attack on the association followed the report that the grand jury might be asked to look into the operations of the city civil service commission.

The first move of the day was taken by the commission when it office and asked him for an opinion, which was quickly delivered in the form both of a letter to the mayor and a verbal denunciation of the reform leaders.

In his formal report to the mayor Mr. Coffin stated categorically all the charges made by the reform body.

JETWOOD
A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT

RED-MAN
2 FOR 25¢
THEY'RE BEST

On to Washington St.
A. BISHOP & CO.
Moved to 12 W. Washington St.
100 Feet West of State Street



A man is as old as his clothes—

for keeping young has much to do with thinking young, and good clothes give a certain impetus to robust thoughts, as thoughts influence greatly one's physical condition.

To the man alert and "up with the morning" we offer the clothes to express his own exuberant state of being. In these new fall lines of

Men and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats at \$25

at \$20, at \$40 and at prices in between he will find the clothes to suit his inclination, no matter what it may be—tailored with a built-in quality to prove that this Men's Store is in tune with youth and energy and progress as they concern

Clothing, Shoes and Haberdashery for the Man of Affairs and His Son
CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.
Men's Clothing Store, Second Floor, South



A Large Shipment Has Just Been Received of

Italian Marbles

Making Our Collection Most Extensive and Affording a Splendid Opportunity to Make Christmas-Gift Selections Now.

WE DO not remember when we have displayed so many beautiful pieces of marble statuary as are offered now.

In these assortments is an unusual variety of subjects in marble of many different sizes and in both white and colored marble. Emphasized because of their beauty and attractiveness are many Neapolitan boys, little innocent-faced Dutch girls, character studies and classic subjects.

Priced \$7.50, \$10, \$18.50, \$35 and \$50 upward.

Beautiful Marble Pedestals, Special \$10

These come in an excellent plain design—height 36 inches with 4 1/2 inch column and 9-inch top. Other designs and sizes at \$12.50, \$15 up to \$30.

Fifth Floor, North Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

17 to 25 No. State St., Through to Wabash Ave.

THE crepe de chine night robe, soft and luxurious, yet very practical because of its being so easily laundered, has become an essential part of the wardrobe. We offer two extremely fetching models, very specially priced.



To the left is shown a robe made on empire lines and daintily hemstitched.

Price, \$3.75

The night robe to the right is exquisitely embroidered and trimmed with lace and silk rosettes. The shoulders, tucked to form squares, are very effective.

Price, \$5.00

Third Floor.

RESORTS AND HOTELS

New Kaiserhof Hotel
450 Rooms—150 up
300 Baths—2 up
Clark St. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago

PLAZA HOTEL
North Avenue and North Clark Street.
FINE ROOM AND BATH, E.L.S.

HOTEL LA SALLE
FIVE MAGNIFICENT RESTAURANTS
LA SALLE AND MADISON STREETS

Augusta, Georgia.
Finest winter climate. Two eighteen hole golf links. Attractive furnished cottages for rent for winter season.
Martin & Stewart, Dry Ridge, Augusta, Ga.

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RESORTS AND HOTELS

Briggs House
Randolph and 5th Ave., Chicago
1 Block from City Hall Square
Location Most Central
200 Modern Rooms Restaurant Facilities Unsurpassed
Rates Per Day, \$1 and \$1.50
With Bath, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50

HILLSBOROUGH VILLA
Crystal Springs, Florida.
A winter camp for all. Special attention is paid to children, who are tutored in all branches of study, while living in a beautiful outdoor life in the picturesque, sunny southland. For particulars and booklet address
MISS ELVA LEBLE HOUTFORD,
Sanderson Camp, Crystal Springs, Fla.

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Write for Catalog

An Ideal Rest Cure on Lake Michigan—
11 Miles North of Chicago

North Shore Health Resort
Winnetka, Ill.
Thoroughly equipped for treatment of nervous diseases and chronic affections of heart, kidneys or stomach.

Long Distance
Winnetka 211

HEALTH-ATORIUM
DRUGLESS METHODS

Scientific Fasting and Milk Diet where disease—Spinal Adjustments—Painless Active Exercises—Bath—Massage—Health Instruction.

Marvelous Results Obtained
Both medical and non-medical doctors on staff. Special attention given to cases of NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Regardless of ailment write us. Address A23 The Hutchinson, 638 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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GRAND VIEW HEALTH RESORT
LESS THAN 3 HOURS FROM CHICAGO
MUD BATHS

"NATURE'S CURE" FOR RHEUMATISM
EZEKIAH AND KINDRED DISEASES
Wonderful Results in a very short time

Address all communications to
WAUKESHA MOOR BATH CO.
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN
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